KAVIKALPADRUMA

OF

VOPADEVA

15

KAVIKALPADRUMA of VOPADEVA

G. B. PALSULE

DECCAN COLLEGE
POST-GRADUATE & RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA

KAVIKALPADRUMA OF VOPADEVA

CRITICALLY EDITED BY

GAJANAN BALKRISHNA PALSULE M.A. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona



POONA

Code No. L 39

First Edition: 1000 Copies: September 1954

Price Rs. 12 an

All Rights Reserved

TO

MY GURU

THE

LATE PANDIT RAGHUNATHSHASTRI ABHYANKAR

PREFACE

Three years ago, during the course of my study of the Sanskrit Dhātupāṭhas for the degree of Ph.D., I felt the need for a good edition of the Kavikalpadruma. No printed copy was then readily available and so I had to put together my own working copy by means of two of the MSS. in the Govt. collection of MSS. deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. When it came to the notice of Dr. S. M. KATRE, under whose guidance I have been studying, he suggested that I should bring out a critical edition of this work. I took up the suggestion and the present edition is the outcome of the work that I have been doing for the last three years. How far it is successful is for the scholars to judge.

Vopadeva belongs to the later generations of the originators of the more important schools of Sanskrit grammar. He had thus an opportunity to benefit himself from the works of his predecessors-an opportunity which he has fully utilized. He had also a catholic attitude and in his collection of roots he has leaned more on the side of liberality of inclusion than on the opposite. Consequently his work represents the whole body of Sanskrit roots as it had been accumulated and passsed on from generation to generation. To this he has added his own contributions. Kavikalpadruma has thus become a grand thesaurus of Sanskrit roots. It is also unique from the point of view of arrangement of roots, since Vopadeva was the first to arrange the entire Dhatupatha according to the alphabetical order of the final letter of the roots. The publication of a critical edition of such a work was therefore necessary-all the more so when the current editions of the Kavikalpadruma, all of them printed in Bengal, give only the text as it was known in Bengal-what may be called the Eastern Version of the Kavikalpadruma-without, as a rule, mentioning a variant reading. The critical edition, apart from having unearthed some hundreds of variants, gives the text based on what we may call the Western Version, which is both older and more reliable. Lastly, in the Critical Apparatus I have quoted profusely-rather too profusely-from all the three available commentaries, since at places the text is very terse and cannot be understood without the aid of commentaries.

My first and foremost thanks are due to Dr. S. M. KATRE who kindly undertook to publish this work in the Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography Series. He also made available to me some rare books, took a keen interest in the progress of this edition, made some very valuable suggestions and all along has been very encouraging. To Prof. P. K. Gode also I owe a very deep debt of gratitude. As the

Curator of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute he (and his obliging assistant Shri S. N. SAVADI) allowed me a free use of the MSS. library for this protracted period. He has also greatly obliged me by procuring for me a number of MSS. from other libraries, which, but for his influencial agency it would have been very difficult for me to obtain. He also gave me valuable advice and in general directed my research activity through proper channels. Dr. B. J. SANDESARA of Baroda was kind enough to furnish information on some place-names in Gujarat for which he deserves my thanks. I am similarly obliged to the authorities of the following institutes who kindly either lent their MSS, or provided a photostat copy or a transcript of their MSS.: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; The Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; The Library of the University of Bombay; The Government Sanskrit College Library, Banaras; Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore; and the Library of the India Office. London.

The credit of compiling the Index of Roots (which constitutes Appendix I) goes entirely to Mrs. Kusum Dixit, B. A. She voluntarily undertook to prepare the index and executed the task efficiently, for which I offer her my sincere thanks.

Lastly, I must not forget the Manager and the Staff of the Samarth Bharat Press. In spite of the highly technical and the exacting nature of the work they have made a neat job of it as the reader will see for himself. They therefore deserve my heart-felt thanks.

POONA, September 6, 1954.

G. B. PALSULE.

INTRODUCTION

The present edition of the Kavihalpadruma is based on nine MSS. Seven of these give the text only, while two give the author's own commentary also along with the text. Of the MSS, which give the text only, five are written in Devanagari and one each in Bengali and Telugu (this last being used through a Devanāgarī transcript). Both the MSS. which give the commentary in addition are written in Devanagari. The Critical Apparatus also includes, by way of Testimonia, three commentaries on the text. One of them is by Vopadeva himself, already referred to above. Of the other two, one is by Durgādāsa Vidyāvāgīśa and the other by Rāma Rāma Nyāvālamkāra—each represented by one MS. Lastly, two printed editions from Calcutta, viz. the one published by Jibananda VIDYASAGAR in 1903 (third edition), and the other by Ashu Bodha Vidyabhushana in 1904 (first edition), have also been included in the critical apparatus, partly because the number of available printed editions of the Kavikalpadruma is very small and partly because these editions at times show readings which are not found in the MSS.

A detailed account of the MSS.:

D(EVANĀGARĪ) MSS.

D 1

This is a photostat copy of the MS. No. 4538 in the collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The MS. is described in the descriptive Catalogue of the Society thus:

"Substance, country-made paper. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. Folia, 16. Lines, 11 on a page. Extent in Ślokas, 400. Characters, Nagar. Date, Samvat 1494. Appearance, old. The first folio missing."

This is the oldest MS. used for this edition. The margins are marked with double lines. **QUALTIME** are used. Written uniformly by the same scribe in a clear handwriting. Fairly accurate, except for the occasional omissions and lacunae. Metathesis of letters at times met with.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied at Damanā (modern Daman) for the sake of Ācārya Murāri, the son of Ācārya Dhaneśvara of Mahisāṇā. The name of the scribe is given as Harihara and the copying is stated to have been done during the reign of Mahārāṇā Śrī Jayadeva. Both Murāri and Harihara are described as audīcyajñātīya.

^{1.} A.D. 1438.

D 2

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B.O.R.I.), No. 22 of A 1882-83.

Size.— $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$.

Extent. — 31 folios, 9 lines to a page, about 24 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper, partly worm-eaten, and edges mostly damaged. Margins ruled with black lines. Stanza numbers and the numbers (in words) of roots in the various groups rubbed over with red chalk. Occasional, though rare, marginal notes. Bold and legible writing. TENTIFIES used. Fairly accurate. Written uniformly by the same hand. Complete.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied for the sake of Murāri Nātha, the son of Keśava, who belonged to the Bhaṭanāgara caste and resided at Naṭapadra (modern Nadiad). The name of the scribe is not given.

Age.— Samvat 1608 (A.D. 1551).

D 3

The Library of the University of Bombay, No. 80.

Size.— $10\frac{1}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.— 33 folios, 7 lines to a page, and about 28 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper, almost every folio slightly wormeaten. Margins ruled in red and black. Colophons and stop lines in red ink. Occasional marginal notes. Written uniformly by the same hand in legible writing. Though described as 'not quite free from inaccuracies' (Descriptive Catalogue, p. 28) I find the writing highly accurate and of all the MSS. used for this edition this MS. has the smallest number of scribal errors. Complete.

The post-colophon entry runs thus:

संवत् १६४४² समये फाल्गुनसुदि १२ बृहस्पतिवासरे अकवरपातिसाहराज्ये जुलालदीन महमद गाजी। लहाउराख्ये लिषापितं मिश्रमुरारिसारस्वतिलिषितं कायस्य वासुदेव नारायन-दाससुत श्रीवास्तव्य काशिवासी विश्वेश्वरनिकटे गृहं॥ ग्रुमं॥

From the above it is not clear who exactly wrote the MS. and for whom. वासुदेव, the son of नारायणदास, might have been the employer and सुरारि सारस्वत his employee who actually did the job of copying for somebody whose name is not given here. Personally, however, I think that we have to connect लिपापित with मिश्रमुरारि सारस्वत, and लिखितं with कायस्थ वासुदेव नारायणदास so that it was वासुदेव नारायणदास, a scribe from Banaras, who did the job of copying the MS. in Lahore where मुरारि सारस्वत, for whom the copy was meant, lived.

Age.— Samvat 1644 (A.D. 1588).

^{2.} The Descriptive Catalogue reads (inadvertently) 9 5 5%.

D 4

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 274 of 1880-81.

Size.— $10\frac{1}{2}$ " × $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Extent.—7 folios, 16 lines to a page, and about 56 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper. Edges of almost all folios which were damaged have been pasted over with paper. Many lines have been partly or wholly lost in this process. Margins ruled with thick red lines. Numbers of stanzas written in red ink. Written uniformly by the same hand in very small but legible writing. TEHIMIS used. Fairly correct. Complete.

Age.— The post-colophon entry is effaced, difficult to say by whom or when. About half the portion, however, can be made out which reads thus: मं १५७३ वश्त्रीमंडलश्राजाद्विराज-श्रीजिनमद्रमुरिविश्वराजे

The MS. looks very old.

D 5

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 475 of 1884-87.

Size.— $12'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extent.— 18 folios, 10 lines to a page, and about 40 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper. Margins ruled in treble black lines. Edges of some of the folios damaged, but no portion of the text lost. There are a good deal of alterations and notes on the margins. A peculiarity of this MS. is that in strict accordance with the rules of grammar it writes (1) dental n as penultimate of roots like srams, ane etc. against the prevalent practice of writing anusvāra in such places; also (2) MES etc. i.e. with a penultimate d, as against MS of other MSS. The MS. again has a peculiar system of punctuation, besides the ordinary single and double dandas. To show that a particular word is a root, it writes the figure ? over it while the absence of such a figure shows that the word (or words) represents the meaning. In the concluding part of the work figure is used for this latter purpose. It uses a small vertical stroke above the horizontal line to mark the conclusion of a root and a similar double stroke to mark the conclusion of a sentence.

Written uniformly by the same hand. The writing, though bold, is not very neat.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied by Dayārāmadās in Vīndāvana for Vaisnava Paramānandadāsa.

Age. - Samvat 1788 (A.D. 1731).

D(EVANĀGARĪ TEXT WITH) V(OPADEVA'S OWN COMMENTARY)

Dv 1

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 271 of 1899-1915.

Size.— $10\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extent.—39 folios, 4 lines of text and 8 lines of commentary (written above and below the text) to a page. About 43 letters of the text and 55 of the commentary to a line.

Description.— Country paper, somewhat worm-eaten on the borders. Margins ruled with thick red lines. Treble red lines drawn above and below the text to separate it from the commentary. Red ink used for the dandas. Colophons rubbed over with red chalk. Plenty of corrections made by using pigment. Folios numbering six, seven and thirty-eight seem to have been written by a different scribe since here the handwriting is different and in this portion alone TEMMENTS are used. Fairly accurate. Complete.

Age.— Undated. Appears considerably old.

Dv 2

No. 38 of the Government Sanskrit College Library, Banaras.

Size.— $13\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.—65 folios, about 7 lines to a page, about 60 letters to a line in the commentary, and about 50 in the text.

Description.— The text is written in the middle and the commentary on both the upper and the lower side. Country paper. Bold and legible writing, fairly accurate. Written uniformly by one hand. The MS. does not give the whole text of the Kavihalpadruma and of the commentary. The text ends with रिफ कुरसने (356) श्री and the commentary having given the instances रिमः, रेपः (which should really have been रिमः, रेपः) abruptly ends with the colophon कविकल्पद्रमकामधेनु

The backside of the last folio is blank. It is clear, therefore, that the original MS., from which the present one was copied, must have been incomplete.

Age.— Undated, not very old in appearance. From the entry on the front side of the first folio, it seems that the MS. was purchased on the 17th December 51 (i.e. 1851).

B(ENGALI MS.)

Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 4539.

Size.— $12\frac{1}{4}$ " × $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Extent.— 34 folios, 5 lines to a page, about 48 letters to a line.

INTRODUCTION

Description.— Country paper, yellow in colour. Condition good. Handwriting tolerably legible. The MS. has one or two additional lines—not very intelligible—which are not met with anywhere else. Fairly accurate. Complete.

Age. - Saka 1736 (A.D. 1814).

T(ELUGU MS.)

Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore, No. 5680, utilised by means of a Devanāgarī transcript kindly furnished by the Library. The Descriptive Catalogue of the Library, (Vol. X, p. 4244) describes the MS. thus:

"Substance.— Palm leaf. Size.— 11½ × 1½ inches. Leaves-17. Lines-8 to a page. Script-Telugu. No. of Granthas-450.... Complete."

The MS. is very corrupt. We have also no clue about its age. Its only virtue lies in the circumstance that this is the only South Indian MS. which became available for this edition.

TESTIMONIA

1. Commentary of Vopadeva (Cv).

The commentary of Vopadeva as found in the two MSS. Dv_1 and Dv_2 described above is utilised here for this purpose. Some times—though they are not many—the two MSS. show some divergences. At such places the symbol Cv_1 is used to denote the commentary by Vopadeva as found in Dv_1 and Cv_2 to denote the same as found in Dv_2 .

2. Commentary of Durgādāsa (Cd).

This is here represented by only one MS. viz.

Library of the India Office, London, No. 880, which is described below.

Size.— $11\frac{1}{2}$ " × $9\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Extent.— 120 folios, bound in the modern style. On an average 16 lines to a page, about 23 letters to a line.

Description.— Modern paper, with two water-marks, Budgen 1801, and Portal and Bridges 1802. Well preserved, slightly worm-eaten in a corner. Devanāgarī characters. Bold and legible writing, uniformly by the same hand. Pratīkas rubbed over with red chalk. A number of corrections made, for which pigment is used. Some marginal notes, by way of correction or recording variants, in English also. On the first and the last two folios are seals of the East India Company's Library, reading E. I. Company's Library. On the two sides of the flyleaf at the end are two lists, in the same handwriting as of the text, of

the names of authors and works quoted in the work. Fairly accurate. Complete. Presented by H. T. Colebrooke.

Along with the above MS. the Comm. of Durgādāsa as published in the Calcutta Ed. 2 has also been occasionally consulted here.

3. Commentary of Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra (Cr).

This commentary became available only in a single fragmentary MS. written in the Bengali characters, viz.

Library of the India Office, London, No. 879.

Size.— $12\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.—70 folios, bound in the modern style. 7 lines to a page, about 50 letters to a line.

Description.— Yellow country paper, well-preserved. Bengali characters, in a bold and beautiful hand. Incomplete. Extends to the end of the णान्तवर्ग.

On the first and the last folio are the seals of the East India Company's Library, as above. Presented by H. T. Colebrooke.

To judge from this MS. the commentary of Rāma Rāma has little original about it. It is slavishly dependent on the commentary of Durgādāsa both for the text and for the explanations.

PRINTED EDITIONS

Two printed editions of Calcutta, viz. the one published by Jibananda Vidyasagar in 1903 (third edition) and the other published by Ashubodha Vidyaehushana in 1904 (first edition) have also been included in the Critical Apparatus, as already stated above. They are denoted here by the symbols Cal. Ed., and Cal. Ed., respectively. Cal. Ed., gives the text only but it gives the commentary of Durgādāsa also for the introductory part of the work (i.e. St. 1-14), while Cal. Ed., gives the same commentary entirly along with the text. Both the editions are based mostly on the text given by Durgādāsa, i.e. the text of the Eastern Version. They, however, at times show readings not found in Durgādāsa, as for instance in 14^{ab}, 16^b, 21^b, 31^d, 78^c, 149^c etc. Further, between the two editions themselves there are occasional differences as in 26^b, 141^d, 147^d, 154^d etc. All these variants will be found noted in the critical apparatus.

Shivanarayana Shiromani's edition of the Kavikalpadruma, which also gives Durgādāsa's commentary, became available to me at a late stage when the work of collation and even writing the apparatus had already been finished. On going through a good portion of this edition it was found that, as far as the text is concerned, it is hardly different from Cal. Ed. 2. No useful purpose was therefore to be served by loading the apparatus with one more edition.

The catalogues of printed books record some more editions which are, however, practically unavailable. Some of them are: (1) The edition published by Calcutta Sanskrit Press (1848) with a Paribhasha $t\bar{t}k\bar{a}$; (2) the one by Shastradipika Press (1831) in Bengali characters, with the commentary of Durgādāsa; and (3) the one published along with the commentary of Durgādāsa (vide Meharchand Lachman Das's Ratnasamuccaya, No. 3135.

The Descriptive Catalogue (Vol. X, p. 4245) of the Sanskrit MSS. in the Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore, remarks: 'Bopadeva's Kavikalpadruma has been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the Bibliotheca Indica Series.' So far as my knowledge goes the Kavikalpadruma has not been published in this series.

Two Versions: Western and Eastern

The text of the Kavikalpadruma may be said to be fixed as far as the extent is concerned. There are no characteristic additions or omissions (except a few omissions caused by haplography). There is, however, a fairly large number of readings for individual words, and even quarters and, in a few cases, even for whole lines. There are also some cases of additions, omissions and transpositions of individual words. A careful study of these variants reveals a sharp division of MSS. into two clear-cut groups. On the one hand the MSS. D₁₋₄DvT show a marked agreement and so form one group (A) while the MSS. D_a and B on the other hand show a similar remarkable agreement and so form another group (B). To this latter group also belong the two commentaries of Durgādāsa and Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra, since the text on which they comment is essentially the same as of D₅B. On an examination of the more important readings in the first half of the work I have found that in 88 out of 142-i.e. in about 61%-such cases the MSS, conform to the above division.

Looking at the above grouping of MSS. from the point of view of the characters in which the MSS. are written it will be seen that the group A consists mostly of MSS. written in Devanāgarī. The MS. T, the only MS. in this group which is written in a script other than Devanāgarī, had probably as its source a Devanāgarī MS., as may be concluded from its agreement with the Devanāgarī MSS. in this group. Coming to the other group, the only MS. of the commentary of Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra which was available to me is written in Bengali characters. As regards the commentary of Durgādāsa, the MS. which I have used is in Devanāgarī but such MSS. are rare. The descriptive catalogues of the various manuscripts libraries report far more MSS. written in the Bengali characters than those in the Devanāgarī. This is only as it should be since Durgādāsa, like his follower Rāma Rāma, lived in Bengal where, even for Sanskrit works,

Bengali has been prevalently used. The MS. D₅ which alone of this group is written in Devanāgarī must have been either copied directly from a Bengali MS. or its ultimate source at least must have been a Bengali one, as may safely be concluded from its striking agreement with the Bengali MSS. This MS. must have, however, at some time come under the influence of Devanāgarī MSS., seeing that there are occasional corrections made so as to make the text correspond to the one which we find in the D MSS. These corrections, however, are not very numerous, and to all intents and purposes the MS. may be taken as a genuine member of the group B.

The above two groups of MSS., which have been called as the group A and the group B may, therefore, be called as the Devanāgarī and the Bengali group for practical purposes.

It is interesting to look at these two groups from the geographical view-point also. In the group A, three MSS. viz. D_{1-3} record the names of places where these MSS. were copied. D_1 was copied at Daman in Gujrath, D_2 (probably) at Naṭapadra (modern Nadiad, also in Gujrath), while D_3 was copied at Lahāura i.e. modern Lahore. These MSS. thus belong to the Western and North-western parts of India. The other MSS. in this group, viz. D_4 DvT do not give any information in this matter. In the group B, the Bengali MSS. of the text and the commentaries were evidently written in Bengal. D_5 was copied at Vṛndāvana, which is nearer to Bengal. The group A and the group B may, therefore, be described as the Western group and the Eastern group respectively.

Finally, looking at these groups from the chronological point of view, the group A as a whole is older than the group B. Here again the same three MSS. in the group A are dated—D₁ was copied in A.D. 1438, D₂ in A.D. 1551 and D₃ in A.D. 1588. As regards D₄, the entry # 9493, which is a part of the portion which can be made out of the effaced post-colophon entry is not of much help, since we do not know how much one may rely on it. DvT are undated. Coming to the group B, the MS. D₅ is dated A.D. 1731, and the MS. B A.D. 1814. As for the commentaries, our MS. of Durgādāsa's commentary is undated and that of the commentary of Rāma Rāma is incomplete. But we know the date of the composition of Durgādāsa's commentary which is A.D. 1639 and Rāma Rāma who quotes him must be still later. It is therefore clear that the Eastern or the Bengali group is much younger than the Western or the Devanāgarī group.

THE EASTERN VERSION

The group B is characterised by some peculiar traits which have been shared, with occasional exceptions, by most of the MSS. belonging to this group. It (except D₅) usually writes -kk- for -şk-. Thus

it reads मक for मध्क (84^d) ; बक्क for बच्क (85^d) ; हिक्क for हिप्क (89^c) and so on. This last variant has resulted in shortage of one root in the calculation which the commentators Durgādāsa and Rāma Rāma, who follow the Eastern Version, are unable to explain. A general confusion of the sibilants is seen in the readings विसर्ण for विश्वरणे (39^c) and शक्क for (358^c) . This group again prefers reading s for s. Thus it reads for भासायां (13^a) ; (except D_g) आभाष- for आभास- (18^b) ; भाषणे for भासने (165^b) ; and छष for छस (359^b) . Further, this group makes some confusion between $\mathfrak a$ and $\mathfrak a$, since it twice reads निवासे for निरासे $(313^a, 343^a)$ and once बिट for सिट (355^a) .

The agreement in the MSS. of this group goes down even to cases of minor additions, omissions, transpositions and variant readings. Thus it inserts & (meaning roots ending in the letter &) by reading 153 f as बाधे रा विंशतिस्त्रिभि: for - इ बाधे विंशतिस्त्रिभि: (though, as a matter of fact, the meaning is quite clear even without the express mention of the word डा; Cal. Ed. 1, which usually follows the Eastern Version goes one further and reads the quarter as बाधे ठान्तास्त्रिविशतिः). It (except $D_{\mbox{\scriptsize 5}})$ inserts the word तन्तु in giving the meaning of vap by reading क्षेपे दुङ् वेप चले वपौत्र । हुं मुण्डतन्तुबीजोप्स्योः for क्षेपे, ऋटुङ वेप चले । हुं वपौत्र मुण्डबीजोप्स्योः (235^d-236^a). The group inserts a root लय by reading रय्ल्य्वयङ् for रयवयङ् (260°). The group further adds णाथ to the original नाथ by reading प्राथिङ् जैहये प्रंथिकम् (Cal. Ed. ग् प्रन्थिक) दभें णाथ नाथृङ् दवाशिषोः for °हये प्रन्थिकग दभें नाथ° (86^{cd}). (This is probably to be explained as being due to the influence of some other schools which read both णाथ and नाथ. Such influence is also seen in this version's reading at for a [75a] and देप for दे [77b].) Lastly, this group alone inserts the stanza स्वर्गे गीर्वाणनार्थ: etc. at the end which really does not form part of the Kavihalpadruma. An omission worth noticing is that of the meaning assigned to vmajj. Thus it reads मस्जोशाद्री स्यात् स्नाने for मस्जोशाद्री

As regards the cases of transposition, they mostly concern the anubandhas, where sequence does not matter. Thus here the Eastern group reads মূবনল for °লন্ (29a); ঘিন্মল for ঘিন্নে (50a); কহিলছ for °জল্ লাফিবরাজন্ত for নুঘির্বাজিক (208bc); ঘুন্থজী for °জলা (264c) etc. But at times they also concern roots and meanings. Thus this group reads মহু गल्ह for মন্ত মহু (345b); হল্ল হুলল for হুল্ল হল্লল (275a); -ইংমানি-ব্যালি-

Cases of agreement even as regards minor variants are not few. Thus this group reads च for तु $(100^b; 159^d)$; ऋते...प्रापे for ऋते...प्रापे (66^b) ; त्वादाने (to avoid hiatus) for आदाने (81^b) ; गतो for गते (96^a) ; ऱ्ह विसर्गेऽथ for न्ह विसर्गे (131^b) ; पष्टिकाः for न्षष्टिघा (297^d) etc. An interesting instance of agreement even in the case of an erroneous reading is

furnished by the variant दिशों(D_s °क्षो)न्त्रोचेऽथ for दिशन्तो चाथ (301^b). Here the word च means that √dis has the same meaning as the preceding root, i.e. दान (चकारादाने as Cv says). It is amusing to see the desperate attempt made by Durgādāsa to drag out some sense of the reading he follows. He splits -शोचे into श ओचे and remarks: ओच इति ने (100^d) इस्यस्याछि रूपस। घातनामनेकार्थस्वादे

I now give below some of the more important variants of this Version.

VARIANTS FOR ROOTS

(except B; Cr om.) তত্ত তাত for তম তাম (31^a) ; (except D_5) হ্ন হৈ for হক্ষম (39^d) ; হিন্তাত for ছিন্টাত (40^b) ; (except D_5) আঁ for ছ (78^c) ; (except D_5) আ for হ (78^c) ; (except D_5) ব্য for ব্যব্ (96^d) ; एन्च for एस्च (111^a) ; বুঠি for ব্যুঠি (144^c) ; মুক্ত for মুহ (147^b) ; নুঠক for নুটক (151^c) ; (D_5 by corr.) पेण for for न्युतिर् (181^d) ; अथ for अथ (189^d) ; शदौ for पदौ (207^b) ; स्किन्म for सुन्म (250^b) ; (except Cal. Ed.) क्षेत्र for for पवक् (293^c) ; ध्याक्ष for घ्याक्ष (315^a) ; तल for त

VARIANTS FOR MEANINGS

for °पने (19°); विस्फु($\mathrm{Cd.r}$ °फु)रणे for विच्छुरणे (30°); आराधे for (53°); उद्धृतौ for उद्भृतौ (62°); -सुजौ for -सृतौ (63°); अवध्वंसे for

 ab); -भाःसु for -भासु (105 c); नृतौ for नतौ (138 d); -मर्दः

for प्रेषे (175°); क्रीडायां for गुदकीडे (194°); उत्त्वाते for उत्पाटे (204°); प्री- for

for बिस्रवे (275°); (except D_5) धतौ for इतौ (287°); वधे for वदे (299°); for द्युतौ (309°); (except D_5) एनेहने for म्लेच्छने (322°); हेपायाम् for हेपा° (323°); रहे for नहे (354°).

Finally, the Eastern Version alone substitutes, for 240^b-241^d a passage which is meant to regularise the text and make it clearer. Here again Cal. Ed., (apparently without any MS. authority) goes one further and substitutes a still different passage which makes the text still more simple. For both these passages, cf. v. l. 241.

Durgādāsa, as we have seen above, follows closely the Eastern Version. Occasionally, however, readings are peculiar to him and are not met with in the other MSS. belonging to this group. The commentary of Rāma Rāma (as far as it is available) and Calcutta Editions closely follow him. Following are some such instances: विष्फुरणे for विच्छु (30°); च्छेष्क for च्छेक्ष (33°); साट for स्फूट (36°).

THE WESTERN VERSION

In fixing the text I have been mainly guided by the Western Version, i.e. the text as found in the MSS. D₁₋₄ DvT. The reasons

for this preference, though quite evident, may still be briefly stated. They are: (1) These are the oldest known MSS. of the Kavikalpadruma. (2) They are written in the Devanāgarī characters in which also must have been written the original archetype and the earlier MSS. of the Kavikalpadruma considering the fact that Vopadeva was a native of Berar, and lastly (3) the two MSS. of Vopadeva's own commentary which has more chances of having preserved the original text, belong to this group.

Of the seven above-mentioned MSS. comprising this group, all do not stand on the same footing. The first three MSS. i.e. D_{1-3} have remained fairly pure while the remaining MSS. i.e. D_4 DvT at times betray a not inconsiderable influence of the Eastern Version. While generally going with the older group of MSS. D_{1-3} , they also at times severally go with the Eastern group. The following are some such instances:

बुद्द् tor दुद्द् (160°); D_4Dv_2 ाहक for हिष्क (89°); D_4Dv_1 दिंगे for उदिरे (255°); D_4Dv_1T गईगरह for गरह-गई (345°); Dv_1 ण for है (78°); Dv_1 देप for है (76°); Dv_2 पन्च for पस्च (111°); Dv_2T दुटि for उद्विट (144°); Dv_2T उद्भृतों for उद्भृतों (62°); T गतों for गते (96°); T -भाःसु for

MSS. from this group occasionally, though rather rarely, show independent readings also. Thus for पता (63 b ; text as in $D_{1\cdot 3\cdot 4}$ Dv_2), MSS. Dv_1 T read (with D_2) - सुतो while the Eastern group reads - एजो. For स्व (74 b), Dv_1 T (also D_5) read खू against स्व of the rest of MSS. In 309^b it reads हुतो (adopted as the text) against सुतो of D_{1-3} and नुतो of the entire Eastern Version.

There is a single yet noteworthy case of a substituted passage in D_4 T (also D_3), the net result of which is the elimination of the meaning are assigned to the two roots vrt and $v\bar{a}vrt$ and the regularisation of the metre. For this, cf. v. l. 184.

I have put Dv₂ in this group after some hesitation. For at times it shows striking affinity with the older Western group (i.e. D_{1-3}). Its readings ঘনী for ঘুনী (135°), ৰাফলবাই for বামবাই (208^d), কুণীস্ च কুণি for কুণী ব্ৰাক্তৰি (308°), মঞ্জ for মঞ্জ (319^b), -ভামৌক্নি- (as in text, which is othrwise found in D_1 Dv only; others -ভৌমৌক্নি-) (319°d) are some such cases in point.

Lastly, out of the remaining three MSS. of this group, the first two, i.e. D_1 and D_2 , exhibit strong mutual affinity even in insignificant things. A general tendency of these two MSS. is to mistake -kh for -yk,—a tendency which is diametrically opposite to that of the Eastern group of MSS. Thus $D_{1\cdot 2}$ read चण्क, चिष्क, चण्क, चण्क etc. Among the individual readings the following may be cited: खर्च for खर्च

 (157^a) ; संमृति- (also in Dv₁) for संवृति- (162^a) ; संश्येक्षा- (also in T) for °येच्छा- (180^a) ; भोजने for भजने (251^a) ; क्षुदिक for कुदिक (263^a) ; अट इद कद for अटिद कट (133^a) .

Two cases of transposition common to these two MSS. are:
(1) अनादरे। हेड्ड च for ड-हेड्ड च। अनादरे (169^{be}) and (2) सु प्वर्थे
ती स्न द्रवत स्न (D. om.) गती हुलि for सु प्वर्थे स-न गती

1

Though D₁ and D₂ are the most reliable MSS. and so I have generally followed them in deciding the text, still in such cases as mentioned above, I have set them aside since such variants are to be regarded rather as individual vagaries than as representing any older tradition. This is all the more so when all the rest of the MSS. unanimously go against them.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK

The Kavikalpadruma is a metrical Dhātupātha which gives in 361 anustubh stanzas verbal roots of the Sanskrit language, arranged in a particular order, and their meanings. Besides the meanings, the Kkd. gives, like other Dhātupāthas, information about these roots on many other points, specifying, e.g. roots which take the connecting vowel in particular formations; roots taking a nasal increment in certain formations; roots restricted to the Vedic literature; roots taking na instead of ta as the suffix for forming past passive participles, and so on. All this information is given by means of a variety of anubandhas or code letters which, incidently, here number far more than those generally found in any other Dhātupātha.

The first fourteen stanzas form an introduction to the main work. Following the usual practice of the Sanskrit authors, Vopadeva begins with a salutation to the favourite deity which in this case is Āditya or the Sun (st. 1). He then mentions the names of the ancient grammarians whose works be studied before be set out to write his own Dhātupāṭha (2^a-3^a) . He then describes the principle behind the selection of roots, the order followed in giving the roots (3^{cd}) , the various types of sources from which the roots read here have been culled (4^{cd}) , the part the Anubandhas play in this work (5), and the conditions which govern the application of these Anubandhas (6). He then explains the significance of every Anubandha (7-12) and enumerates roots comprising certain classes, and also such of the roots ending in vowels as are anit (13-14); the consonantal anit roots are indicated by the anubandha (3a). With the fifteenth stanza the main work begins.

The roots are here arranged alphabetically according to the final letter of the roots, those which end in a coming first, then those in \tilde{a} ,

and so on, those in h coming last. (For more details about this order and remarks thereon, see the note under the stanza 3.) With the st. 15 begin the roots in a and with 353 end the roots in h. Then follow what are called the sautra roots (also arranged in the above-mentioned order) and numbering no less than 42 (the largest number of such roots met with anywhere in works of this kind) (354-359). The last two stanzas mark the conclusion of the work, where the author gives the total number of the roots read here, and some personal information, viz. his own name and those of his father and the teacher, and also his own place of residence.

The most outstanding feature of the Kkd. is exhaustiveness. The author has left no source untapped and gives more roots than are found in any other single Dhatupatha—excepting, of course, the Kasakrtsna-Sabda-Kalāpa Dhātupātha which reads a good number of odd additional roots, some 500, which are unparalled anywhere. Even a cursory reading of the work bears ample testimony to the author's study of the works of his predecessors referred to in st. 2. His anxiety to incorporate in his work all relevant material contributed by his predecessors, and make his work as complete as possible is quite evident. Though he leans rather heavily on Ksīrasvāmin and Hemacandra, there are unmistakable proofs of his indebtedness to other grammarians. He has something in common with almost every predecessor of his -Vopadeva himself calls his work as sarvasādhāraņa---to the exclusion of others. Thus he gives gatra as a root which before him was read by Sarvavarman only. He reads munt with Candra alone. With Kāśakṛtsna he reads can, can, dhundh, mask (also with Kt.) and sall. Besides, there are eight sautra roots, which were read by Kāśakṛtsna alone, although most of them with different meanings. They are : kañj, kark, kuth (with the same meaning), panj, manj, mat, mark and yus (with the same meaning). With the Kt. alone he reads lot. Besides Vopadeva, roots yaud and saud are given by Sākatāyana and Hemacandra alone; knams by Sarvavarman and Sākatāvana alone; kvel, cun, bundh, bhlās etc. by Kk, Kt and H; mañc 'go' by C, Sā and H; muñc 'go' by Kt and J; and mlet by Kt, Sā and H. He reads man (x) 'worship' with Sā alone. He also follows Sā in reading krnv in the fifth class, and roots like kad, carc in the sixth, instead of in the first (or in both).

But, as said above, his main source is Kṣīrasvāmin, and Hemacandra who almost always follows him. The number of roots which are read with Kṣ and H alone, is quite large. Most of them are: amb 'go', argh, int, r (V), kṣaj, kṣi (I), khakkh, khaṣ, gundr, cikk, jyo, damb, dimb, tūl, damh, dabh, dāṣ (X), dimbh, naḍ, pich, bhil (X), mul (X), ruṭ (X), valyūla, vitta, ṣal (X) 'boast' and ṣvabhr. Besides these there are also roots which are read with the one or the other alone. Those read with Kṣ alone are: kac, kas, kump, kṣal, cyus, ṭip, taṭ, tigh, danv, dāy, duḍ, dhrāgh, naj, pyus, plakṣ, ramha, vip etc. Those read with H

KAVIKALPADRUMA

alone are: ad (V), an (IV), kumāla, kūna, ghan, janks, pas, prath, ramb 'go', rimb etc.

It does not seem, however, that Vop. simply grabbed whatever roots he came across in his predecesors' works. Sometimes he is seen to have discarded even roots read by Ks and H, on whom he relies so much. Thus he does not read roots like kart, kṣap, khod, trud, tsadm, ves etc. given by both Ks and H; roots tike rh (VI), ev, kaj, prūc, bed, bhṛṣ, vyund etc. given by Kṣ only; or like kattha, pappūla, pārth, bunth, mint etc. given by H only. Vop. did not accept them probably because he did not think they had sufficient recognition by the siṣṭas. Durgādāsa's comment on the word sarvasādhāraņa (3) is worth noting in this context. He says: सवेषां साधारणः समानः सर्वसमतःवात्। सवेशान्दिक्ति बहुवादिषरः, तेन कुल कृतावित्यादीनां केश्विदमन्यमानानामिष बहुवादसंमतःवात्। तहजैनामिति।. This statement of Durgādāsa is to be taken with a grain of salt since, as we have seen above, Vop. often gives roots which were recognized before him by solitary writers.

The all-inclusiveness of the author which is seen in the case of collecting roots, also shows itself in the matter of assigning meanings to the roots. He has been careful even to record what were evidently orthographical errors. Thus, he assigns both hasana and sahana to the two roots cyu and tak; parimāna and parīnāma to mas; and samsīti and asamsīti to car. Some of the more important cases, showing his indebtedness to his numerous predecessors are:

		Kātantra	Vopadeva
1.	√ daṁś	Kt : दर्शने	दर्शे दंशने च
•	u	Others : दं(द)शने	
2.	√ mraks	Kt : म्लेच्छने	म्रक्षणे स्लेच्छने
		Others : म्रक्षणे	
3.	\sqrt{k} ī t	Kt: बन्धने	बन्धवर्णयोः
•		Others : वर्णे	
4.	√khel	Kt (also Kk) : चल्ने	चालगत्योः
		Others : गर्ती	•
		Sākaṭāyana	Vopadeva
1.	\sqrt{kall}	Sā : शब्दे	कूजने (corresponding to
		Ks H : अशब्दे	अन्यक्ते शब्दे) शब्देऽशब्दे
	* *	Others : अव्यक्ते शब्दे	
2.	√ gruc	Śā : गतौ	गतौ चौर्ये च
	: .5	Others: स्तेयकरणे	
		(H adding गताविप केचित्)	·
3.	√ chrd	Sā : दीसिवमनयोः	देवने त्विषि वमने च
		Others : दीसिदेवनयोः	
	. 4	(H adding वमनेऽप्यन्ये)	

Hemacandra Vopadeva

1. √bhaj All : विश्राणने पाके

(Kṣ : विश्राणने दानस्।

H : विश्राणने विषचनस्।)

2. √kṣur H : विखनने विलेखे खनने

Others : विलेखने

Vopadeva's indebtedness to Kṣīrasvāmin is even more evident here. It is a usual practice of the authors³ of the Dhātupāthas merely to reproduce the meanings which were once assigned by Bhīmasena. Kṣīrasvāmin as a rule explains these meanings and these explanations are often reproduced by Hemacandra. In a large number of cases Vopadeva is seen to give these very explanations as meanings. To quote some instances:

	Kṣīrasvāmin	Vopadeva
√ cūrņ	: प्रेरणे । प्रेरणं दलनम् । 'पूर्ण पेषण' इति चन्द्रः ।	पेषे
√ ceșț	: चेष्टायाम् । चेष्टा ईंहा ।	\$ `
√ tantr	: कुटुम्बधारणे। कुटुम्बं परिवारः। उपलक्षणं चैतत्।	धारणे
√ drā		स्वप्ने पलायने
√ paṭa	: प्रन्थे। प्रन्थो वेष्टनम्।	वेष्टने
√ phakk	: नीचैर्गतौ। नीचैर्गतिर्मन्दगमनमसद्व्यवहारो वा।	असद्ब्यवहारे शनैर्गती
√ majj	: ग्रुद्धे। ग्रुद्ध्या स्नानं बुदनं च लक्ष्यते।	स्नाने बुढने
	: स्तम्भे। स्तम्भो गर्वः।	गर्वके
√ rad	: विछेखने। विछेखनमुत्पाटनम्।	उत्पादे

If Vopadeva at times uses only the synonyms and not the exact words of Kṣīrasvāmin, that is because his choice of words is largely governed by considerations of metre.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Vopadeva was content with merely reproducing what his predecessors had said. He has added a pretty large number of roots to the traditional stock. Some of them represent only a difference in spelling, like klīv: klīb, kṣīv-kṣīb; bath: vath, ban: van; aś: aṣ: as, paś: paṣ: pas; palyula: palyūla etc. But there are other additions which are of a more important nature. He has realism enough to recognize vadh as an independent root, as it shows forms in more than one tense-system, instead of relegating it to the subordinate position of a dhātvādeśa. The recognition of vadh thus supplies only a long-felt want. His recognition of laukika roots like avadhīra, āndola, preikhola, hindola (many of which were already noticed by commentators like Kṣīrasvāmin and Maitreya Raksita) shows that he must have been observing the actual condition of the language

^{3.} Except Candra who, as a rule, gives only one meaning.

KAVIKALPADRUMA

at his time and trying to bring the science of grammar in line with the facts of the language. His contribution in the matter of the sautra roots (which, as the author himself tells us in his commentary, are meant only to explain certain derivatives) is equally solid. Out of the forty-two such roots given by him, a little less than a dozen, viz. rs, kṣad, kṣup, tandr, pīy, bhiṣ, raś, ribh and lul have been accepted even by modern scholars, although different meanings are assigned to some of them and two roots viz. tandr and bhiṣ have been stated in a different form viz. as tand and bhiṣaj.

In the matter of assigning meanings also Vopadeva's contributions are not few. To quote some instances:

```
Others Vopadeva

√ kak : लोल्ये। Kṣ explains : इच्छागर्वचापले (Dgd. remarks :
लोल्यं सतृष्णस्वं चापलं च। गर्वः कैश्चित्र मन्यते।)

√ khid : परिचाते

√ ghaniş : J:

Kṣ H :

√ ghɣ : प्रस्रवणे (or,

√ t͡ɣ

√ bhaj
```

While we are on the subject of meanings, attention may be drawn to an agreeable feature of the Kkd. Following Bhīmasena, writers of the Dhātupāṭhas usually give meanings of a general nature, leaving it to the commentators to work out the specific shades of meanings. This is particularly the case with the roots meaning 'sound' and those meaning 'move, go'. In the majority of such cases Vop. (following Kṣ here also) fortunately records the individual specific meanings. Some such cases regarding the roots meaning 'sound' are:

```
√kaṇ, ku, kū:
√gai:
```

√ man : কুল (Vop. fails to mention that the indistinct sound meant here is the particular one uttered [by women] during cohabitation.)

√ ran : इति

Besides cases like these he of course gives अभ्रष्वनों (\sqrt{gada} ; stana), घोररुतें (\sqrt{dranks}), तारशब्दें (\sqrt{kuc}) etc. with other grammarians.

As regards the गल्यर्थक roots, following may be quoted: \sqrt{tang} : ने च; \sqrt{lang} : गतौ खब्जे 'limping'; and \sqrt{vang} : खब्जे; \sqrt{skund} :

I—not to speak of अग्रगत्याम् (\sqrt{pur}), गतिचातुर्ये (\sqrt{dhor}), (\sqrt{tsar}), नभोगतो (\sqrt{di}), वक्रगते (\sqrt{ak} , ag), रानेगतो (\sqrt{cup} , phakk), etc., which cases are common with other Dhātupāṭhas. Though not of the same nature, two other cases may be quoted here as instances of precision. To the root jal Vop. alone assigns the exact sense घान्य against चात्य, घातन or धान्य of others. The other case is अपानोत्सर्ग (\sqrt{pard}) against कुत्सिते राज्दे of others.

Some other peculiarities of Kkd. may briefly be noted here. A glaring feature of this work is the unusually large number of cases where the sandhi has not been done. It is true that the sentence combination (as against the combination in the same pada) is theoretically optional. But the classical writers, except in rare cases, refuse to avail themselves of this license—much more so in a metrical work. In the Kkd., however, there are scores of such cases. To quote only a few:

भो (54^b) , ली-इयओ (55^b) , गू-ओशि (63^b) , स्वृ-ऊ (69^d) , जू-इपँम्य (72^b) , ;चु-इर् (106^c) , स्वने ऋ-शौद (144^d) , कि आध्याने (149^a) , कण् आतंस्वरे (171^c) etc.

It is however easy to account for and even approve of the license taken by the author in this respect. The work is already difficult enough, bristling as it does with an army of code letters. A rigid process of combination would have led to some confusion. As it is, the maintenance of the hiatus has served considerably to give what measure of clarity there is in the work.

Another feature concerns vocabulary. We sometimes come across obscure words like रकों, छोठे, कुन्हें etc., evidently used under the exigencies of the metre. For the same reason, the author is at times obliged to use words, which, though not grammatically inaccurate, are jarring to the ear. Thus he uses सर्पे (for सर्पेण), हिंसे (for हिंसायां, or हिंसने), आबे (for आवायां), वेटे (for वेटने) etc. The use of the pleonastic -ka, again, is a little too frequent, as in अंशके, गर्वके, दैन्यके, देव्यके, व्यायामके etc.; also the use of adjectives for nouns, as in ममें (for मजने) or गरवसंस्कृतसंस्कृते (for गरवसंस्कारसंस्कारवां:). Lastly, a number of synonyms have been used to convey the same idea. Thus a number of words like दिविष, दीसी, दुती, भासने, भासि and भासे are used to convey the idea of 'shining'. Those used for 'going, moving' number still more: इतें ते. गती, गरवाम, गमने, वजने, वजे, सर्पेण, सर्पे and स्र

THE CODE LETTERS (ANUBANDHAS5) IN THE KKD.

The code letters used in this work call for some observations. Owing to the peculiar method followed in giving roots, the author had

^{5.} These are all explained in the Appendix III.

to lean rather heavily on the anubandha system. The total number of such letters is no less than 43. They are: \bar{a} , i, ir, \bar{i} , u, \bar{u} , r, \bar{r} , l, e, ai, o, au, k, ki, ks, g, gi, gh, n, j, \tilde{n} , $\tilde{n}i$, tu, du, n, t, d, dh, n, p, bh, m, mi, y, $r, l, li, lu, v, \dot{s}, \dot{s}i$ and \dot{s} . Out of these, 17 viz. $\bar{a}, i, ir, \bar{i}, u, \bar{u}, \dot{r}, \dot{l}, e, o$, \vec{n} , \vec{n} , $\vec{n}i$, tu, du, m and s are used here with the same significance as in Pāṇini's Dhātupātha. Of the rest, three anubandhas, viz. k, n and p were also already used by Pānini, although with a different significance —viz. to distinguish the roots i, $d\bar{a}$ and $h\bar{a}$ from their counterparts having the same spelling but a different meaning. Vop. utilizes them for a different purpose, to which we shall shortly turn. There is one more anubandha, viz. t, which was used by Pānini to distinguish the root dhe from dha. Vop. drops this altogether. Barring these minor exceptions and the abolition of the use of accents (both on the root and on the anubandha syllable) for similar purposes,—a process begun long before him-Vop. has kept Pāṇini's system of anubandhas intact -an arrangement which has helped avoid an unnecessary confusion.

There is only one Anubandha which Vop. has borrowed from another school, viz. au (denoting an anit root) from the Jainendra Dhātupātha. The remaining anubandhas, then, are Vopadeva's own creation. A little perusal of them will show that the author has taken great pains in selecting, as far as possible, only such letters to serve as symbols as would be quite natural, i.e. the very utterance of which will at once suggest the function they are meant to perform.

It is interesting to see how Vopadeva proceeds in this matter. He must have at the outset felt the necessity of coining symbols to denote the ten conjugational classes and their sub-classes (antarganas). In the other Dhātupāthas the roots are arranged in different classes themselves, one class following another. So it was not necessary for them to use anubandhas for this purpose. The roots in the Kkd., however, are arranged on a different principle, viz. a particular alphabetical order, and so use of symbols to denote the particular class to which a root belongs was here indispensable.

The method followed in this respect is this: The author first allots different symbols (generally suggestive of the vikaranas) to the classes II-X, leaving the first class without any symbol. The result is that when a root is found to be read without any class-indicating anubandha that root is to be understood as belonging to the bhū or the first class. To the ad or the second class Vop. assigns the letter l, and to the hu or the third class the symbol li. The element l, which is common to these two anubandhas, is evidently meant to suggest the lopa 'elision' of the vikarana with regard to these two classes (cf. the two terms luk and ślu in Pāṇini's terminology). The letter y which is the symbol for the div or the fourth class speaks for itself, as it is identical with the consonantal element in the actual vikarana of that class. Similarly

the symbol n denoting the su or the fifth class evidently comes from nu, the vikarana of that class. The tud or the sixth class probably presented some difficulty since the vikarana of this class has no consonant in it. The author therefore here borrows a term from Pānini and uses s as the anubandha for this class. In the case of the rudh or the seventh class the consonantal element n of the vikarana na having been already used to denote the su-class, the author resorts to another device. He takes the letters dh from \sqrt{rudh} , the leading root of this class, and turns it into the anubandha for this class (we shall come across similar cases further). In the case of the tan or the eighth class there is no consonant in the vikarana. The consonants of the leading root tan also have been otherwise used. In the krī or the ninth class, again, the consonant n which would have suggested the vikarana $n\bar{a}_{2}$ and also the consonants of the leading root $kr\bar{i}$ have been otherwise employed. There is a somewhat similar difficulty in the case of the cur or the tenth class. (Why Vopadeva does not use the letter c for the cur class is difficult to say.) In all these three cases he has recourse to another device to which we shall come later on.

We now come to the sub-classes. The procedure generally followed here is to take the consonant which is used as a symbol for the main class to which the sub-class concerned belongs, and to add a vowel like *i* or *u* to it. Thus *lu* is used for the *svap* sub-class, where *l* indicates that *svap* is a sub-class of the *ad* class. The other cases are:

 Main class.
 Sub-class.

 \$\delta : tud\bar{a}di\$
 \$\delta : kut\bar{a}di\$

 \$g: kry\bar{a}di\$
 \$gi: pv\bar{a}di\$

 \$k: cur\bar{a}di\$
 \$ki: The gradistic forms of the control of

ki: The group of roots belonging to the cur class only optionally=yuj sub-class of other grammarians.

In the cases where the above method could not be followed, the author has adopted a different course. Thus jval, vrt and phan are sub-classes of the $bh\bar{u}$ class. No letter is used for the $bh\bar{u}$ class. The general method being inapplicable here, the author takes the letter j from jval, v from vrt, and n from phan and makes them the symbols of these sub-classes respectively. In the case of the jaks, a sub-class of the ad class, the distinguishing vowels i and u being already used in li and lu (and being for some reason reluctant to use other vowels), the author prefers taking ks from the root jaks to indicate that class. Yet another sub-class of $ad\bar{a}di$ is the rud sub-class. Here both the consonants of \sqrt{rud} being already used for a different purpose, the author gives an artificial symbol to it, to which we shall come when we deal with artificial symbols.

Of the class-denoting symbols there remain now only seven to be explained. They are: k, g, gh, t, d, bh and r, denoting the six classes viz. cur, kri, rud, tan, tan and the class of the Vedic roots respectively. Unlike the symbols we have so far seen, these are not 'transperent'. The connection between k and cur, for instance, is not easy to see. Nevertheless all the apparently arbitrary actions are not wholly arbitrary and if we could only follow the workings of the author's mind, we might still be able to account for these anubandhas, at least for some of them.

We start with eliminating the letters which the author has not used at all. He does not use the whole lingual series (excepting, of course, n). Similarly he does not use the whole series of aspirate surds. The other individual letters also discarded are c, jh and b. The reason for discarding all these letters might be harshness of sound in some cases, and the comparatively more effort required to pronounce others (or, it might be a purely arbitrary action, after all). The following nine letters are now left: k, g, gh, t, d, bh, r, s and h. The last two, i.e. s and h are further dropped out as the classes to be denoted are only seven.

Another point to be noted regarding these letters is that before they were selected for denoting the respective classes of roots, they must have been arranged in a different order, viz. first the letters in the unaspirate surds series, then those in the unaspirate sonants series, and finally those in the aspirate sonant series. (This is not quite an unusual order, seeing that the class consonants in the Siva $s\bar{u}tras$ are arranged in similar series, though the sequence of the series is different there.) So the letters in the final order are k, t, g, d, gh, bh and r.

The classes to be denoted, again, do not seem to have been taken up in their natural order viz. rud, śam, tan etc., but, for some unaccountable reason, in their reverse order. Thus the author takes up the last class, viz. cur first and assigns to it the first available letter, i.e. k. To the adanta, a sub-class of $cur\bar{a}di$, he assigns the next letter, i.e. t. In this way the author goes on, assigning g and d to the $kr\bar{i}$ and tan class respectively. The method does not work with gh and h since their denotations are apparently interchanged. Finally the last letter r is assigned to the remaining class, i.e. the roots restricted to the Veda.

THE POET

Vopadeva 6 (also written as Bopadeva) is the author of the Kavi-kalpadruma. He gives some account of himself in his different works. From it we know that his father's name was Keśava and that of his preceptor was Dhaneśa or Dhaneśvara. Both of them were physicians and resided at Vedapada, a small town in the Varadātaṭa, i.e. modern Berar. This Vedapada was also Vopadeva's own place of residence.

Hemādri, the celebrated author of the encyclopaedic work Caturvargacintāmaņi, and a minister to the Yādava kings Mahādeva and Rāmadevarao of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad), was a friend and patron of Vopadeva. Vopadeva himself informs us that he wrote his Harilālā and Muktāphala at the instance of, and in order to please Hemādri.

- 6. Durgādāsa, the commentator of the Kavikalpadruma, explains the name thus: उ: शिवः, अकारो विष्णुः, उश्च अश्च वौ। वयोदप समीपे दीव्यतीति पचादित्वादिन वोपदेवः। Haraprasāda Shāstrī, (Preface to the Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS. in the collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. VI, page lxxxi) gives a similar derivation and cites Vopālita as a parallel instance.
- 7. Yudhişthira Mīmāmsaka (Samskrit Vyākaraņa-śāstra kā Itihāsa, p. 291, 455) identifies this Dhaneśvara with the other Dhaneśvara, a commentator of the Sārasvata grammar, and the author of a commentary on the Mahābhāṣya called Cintāmaṇi. Whereas our Dhaneśvara belongs to the prior half of the thirteenth century, Dhaneśvara, the author of Cintāmaṇi, lived in the prior half of the sixteenth century, i.e. full three centuries later. Cf. Belvalkar's Systems of Sanskrit Grammar, pp. 97-99.

Is it possible that our Dhaneśvara is the same as the Bhatta Dhaneśvara whose son Mādhava, who describes himself as *bhiṣagagranī*, composed the *praśasti* in the Ambe inscription, No. 3 (dated Śaka 1150, or A.D. 1228) glorifying Kholeśvara (Singhaṇa's general) and his son Rāma?

- 8. For a detailed discussion of the problem of Vopadeva's native place, and for more particulars about Vedapada, the reader is referred to the present editor's article under the caption 'Identification of Vedapada' in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1953.
 - 9. Cf. श्रीमद्भागवतस्कन्धाध्यायार्थादि निरूप्यते। विदुषा वोपदेवेन मन्त्रिदेमाद्रि गृष्टये॥ from Harilila, and विद्वद्धनेशशिष्येण भिषक्केशवसूनुना। देमाद्विवीपदेवेन मुक्ताफलमचीकरत्॥ from the Muktaphala.

Hemādri himself has commented on both these works 10, the commentary on the *Harilīla* being further revised by the great Vedāntist Madhusūdana Sarasvatī. Both Hemādri and Vopadeva had high regard for each other as can be seen from the eulogy bestowed by both on each other. 11

10. The commentary on the Harilīlā is called Harilīlāviveka while that on the Muktāphala is named as Kaivalyadīpikā. Cf.

हरिलीलाविवेकोऽयं कामराजस्य वेश्मिन । कटके रचयांचके तुष्टये हेमाद्रिणा सताम् ॥

That this commentary was further revised by Madhusūdana Sarasvatī is indicated by the sloka

सरस्वतीश्रीमधुसूदनेन निर्व्यूढमेतद्वधमोदनेन।

जनः समस्तोऽपि रसाद(v. 1. य)नेन व्रजेशमार्क्त व्रजतादनेन ॥

which follows immediately after the above one. The commentary is sometimes wrongly attributed (as in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Edition) to Madhusūdana Sarasvatī alone.

For the commentary Kaivalyadīpikā on the Muktāphala, cf. the concluding stanza:

टीकां मुक्ताफलस्येमां नाम्ना कैवल्यदीपिकाम्। हेमादिः कटके चक्रे कामराजस्य वेरमनि॥

As regards the above two commentaries Y. M. Kale in his Varhādcā Itihāsa (p. 37) remarks (without citing any authority) that Hemādri did not write the above commentaries himself but asked some Pandit to write for him. When a man like Hemādri expressly says that he himself wrote the commentaries, his word must be accepted as true, all the more so when there is not a shred of evidence to the contrary. Mr. Kale was perhaps here misled by Hemādri's statement हेमादिवापदेवन मुक्ताफलमचीकरत्।

11. Cf. the following stanzas from the Muktaphala:

चतुरेण चतुर्वगिचन्तामणिवणिज्यया।
हेमाद्रिणाजितं मुक्ताफलं पर्यत् कौतुकात्॥ [47]
निर्मध्य पयसां राशिं मन्दरः कौरतुभं न्यधात्।
हेमाद्रिवंचसां मुक्ताफलं ररनं हृदि प्रभोः॥ [48]
हेमाद्रियति एव गुणेन येन तेनैव पूरितसुखेन सुबद्धमेतत्।
मुक्ताफलं प्रतिफलजगदीशरूपं यत्कर्णकण्ठक्वहरे सुवमास्य काचित्॥ [49]

and the following from the Kaivalyadīpikā:

श्रीनोपदेवस्य निधेर्गुणानां जयन्ति ते ते भुवि वाग्विलासाः। विकुण्ट्य येषु स्वयमीश्वरोऽपि सर्वज्ञरान्दं स्वमवैति रूढम् ॥ [3] अस्मिन्समस्मिन्नपि वाङ्मयान्धाववारपारीणमनीष्योचैः। विवृण्वतश्चिज्जडवस्तुभेदं गुणा गणेया भुवि नास्य कैः कैः॥ [4] अमुख्य वैदम्य्यनिधेर्हदिस्पृशो मुदं ददन्तेऽत्र न कस्य स्कृतयः। मुक्तवा मृषाद्वेषिमनांस्यनारतं वियोगिहन्दीव कलाः कलानिधेः॥ [5] Keśava, Vopadeva's father, has written a work on medicine called Siddhamantra. At the end of this book Keśava tells us that his father's name was Mahādeva, and that of his teacher was Bhāskara. A fact of historical importance given by him is that he was honoured by Simharāja, who is evidently the same as the Yādava king Singhana who ruled at Devagiri between 1210-1247 A.D.¹²

WORKS OF VOPADEVA

Besides the Kavikalpadruma, following works of Vopadeva have come down to us.

- 1. Mugdhabodha, 13 a treatise on the Sanskrit Grammar.
- 2. $K\bar{a}vyak\bar{a}madhenu$, 14 the author's own commentary on the Kavikalpadruma.
- 3. $Harilīl\bar{a}^{19}$ (also called $Harilīl\bar{a}mrta$ or $Harilīl\bar{a}vivarana$), an abstract of the Bhāgavata.
- 4. Muktāphala 16 (also called Bhāgavata-Muktāphala), a work expounding the doctrines of the Bhāgavata.
- 5. Śataśloki, a work on medicine, dealing with different pills, powders and similar preparations.
- 6. Candrakalā, the author's own commentary on the preceding work.
- 7. Siddhamantraprakāśa, a commentary on the Siddhamantra, a work on medicine written by his father (mentioned above).
- 12. Haraprasāda Shāstrī in his abovementioned Preface (p. lxxxi) says: 'perhaps he (i.e. Keśava) was an army surgeon. For Vopadeva often says that his books were written in the house of his father in the camp'. This is certainly a mistake. I have not come across any such statement on the part of Vopadeva. The statements about the works being written in the camp (kataka) really emanate from Hemādri and concern his two commentaries on the Harilīlā and Muktāphala, for which see foot-note 10 above. Kāmarāja was the name of Hemādri's father.
- 13. Mugdhabodha is published many times in Bengal. A good edition, with various indices, was brought out as early as 1847 by Otto Böhtlingk.
- 14. Kāvyakāmadhenu, published along with the commentary of Durgādāsa at Calcutta (vide Meharchand Lachmandas's Ratnasamuccaya, No. 3135).
- 15. Harilīlā, together with the commentary Harilīlāviveka is published by B. A. Tendulkar in 1893 (this edition also contains a brief and modern anonymous tippaņi called tātparyatippaņi); in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series (No. 411) in 1933; in the Calcutta Oriental Series (No. 3).
- 16. Muktāphala is published in the Calcutta Oriental Series (No. 5) in 1920.

Vopadeva must have written a commentary called *Paramahamsa-priyā* on the *Muktāphala*. This is to be inferred from the references to it by Hemādri, both at the beginning and at the end of his commentary on the *Muktāphala*.¹⁷

Besides the above, there are some works which are ascribed to Vopadeva but whose authorship is doubtful. Thus there is an anonymous work called Trimsac-chlokī (also called āśauca-trimsac-chlokī, or āśauca-samgraha-trimsac-chlokī, or sūtaka-kārikā, or, finally, sūtaka-trimsac-chlokī), consisting of thirty Sragdharā ślokas and dealing with the impurity caused by birth and death. It is ascribed to Vopadeva in the Ulwar Catalogue (No. 1339). But it is ascribed to Vijñāne-śvara in A. S. B. Catalogue, Vol. III, No. 2252 (also in the Introduction p. xxxviii), and to Hemādri in the B. B. R. A. S. Cat. Vol. II, pp. 209-210. Two other works on Dharma, viz. Ācāradarpaṇa and Paraśurāmapratāpa-śrāddhakāṇḍa-dipikā (also called Śrāddhadīpakalikā) are similarly ascribed to Vopadeva. Lastly the Benaras Sanskrit College Catalogue mentions a commentary of Vopadeva on the Mahimnastotra.

There is a stanza occurring in the commentaries of Hemādri on the *Harilīlā* and the *Muktāphala* which enumerates Vopadeva's works on the different śāstras. It runs as follows:

यस्य व्याकरणे वरेण्यघटनास्फीताः प्रबन्धा दश प्रख्याता नव वैद्यकेऽपि तिथिनिर्घारार्थमेकोऽद्भुतः। साहित्ये त्रय एव भागवततस्वोक्ती त्रयस्तस्य भु-व्यन्तर्वाणिशिरोमणेरिह गुणाः के के न लोकोत्तराः॥

This stanza is ascribed by some to Madhusūdana Sarasvatī but since it occurs in Hemādri's commentary on the *Muktāphala* also it must be taken to have come from the pen of Hemādri himself. And since Hemādri was not only a contemporary but also a close friend and patron of Vopadeva, the stanza assumes a peculiar importance, constituting as it does an 'eye-witness' to the works of Vopadeva. It is a pity

17. Cf. सष्टां त्रिलोकगुरुणार्धामवेन्दुलेखां सर्वज्ञमण्डनकरामकलङ्कशङ्काम्। टीकां प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य दृष्ट्रा कुर्यामिमां तदिह यान्तु बुधाः प्रसादम्॥ which is the last of the introductory stanzas; also छायावतीममृतदामिप नैकचित्रां पुण्यप्रपासिव भृवि प्रिथतां तदीयाम्।

टिकां प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य दृष्ट्या प्रन्थः ऋतोऽत्र ऋतिनां हृदुपैतु तोषम्॥ which is the second of the concluding stanzas. The word तदीयाम् in the

which is the second of the concluding stanzas. The word तदीयाम् in the second line is equivalent to वोपदेवीयाम्, since the stanza preceding this refers him by name. Cf.

यरिंकचिदत्रभवतः खछ वोपदेवसूरेः कृतिर्निजधिया परिवर्त्यते मे । उद्दिश्य कोविदजनोपकृति तदेतदाराधनं भगवतः परमेश्वरस्य ॥

The expression भियां परमहंसजनस्य is obviously a metrical necessity for परमहंसभियाम्.

that out of twenty-six works mentioned in this stanza only nine should have come down to us.

BIRTH-DATE OF VOPADEVA

Saka 1182 (i.e. A.D. 1260) is given by some ¹⁸ as the year of Vopadeva's birth. But a little consideration will show that the birth-date will have to be pushed back about thirty years. Following are the reasons for such a supposition:

- 1. Hemādri, who was a contemporary of Vopadeva, was already the Chief Officer in charge of the State Records at the time of the king Mahādeva who ruled from 1260-1271 A.D.
- 2. From the reference to the king Rāmacandra in the introduction of the Muktaphala it is clear that Vopadeva wrote that work during the reign of that king, i.e. sometime between 1271 and 1309 A.D. period can be narrowed down to some extent since Hemādri wrote his commentary on Muktaphala while he was a minister to the king Ramacandra. Now Hemādri is known to have functioned as a minister to the king Rāmacandra only for a few years during the early period of his reign. We may therefore tentatively take A.D. 1280 as the year when Hemadri wrote the commentary. Since, further, Hemadri refers to Vopadeva's own commentary on the same work, this latter commentary must have been already written which, in turn, was preceded by the original work Muktaphala. Muktaphala, therefore must still go back, say about 1275 A.D. It will not be unreasonable to suppose that the author wrote his score and odd works on profane subjects like grammar and poetics in the early part of his career and that he turned to the more serious topic like the philosophy of the Bhagavata Purana in his mature age, when his mind was more or less ripened. Even supposing that he began to write early, it will not be much far from the truth to suppose that he wrote the Muktaphala when he was about 40-45 years old. This would fix his birth between 1230-1235 A.D.
- 3. Keśava, Vopadeva's father, was honoured, as we have seen above by Singhana, who ruled from 1210-1247 A.D. As they were thus more or less contemporaries, Keśava's birth-date cannot be much later than circa 1190 A.D. This would normally require Vopadeva's birth-date to be not later than 1240 A.D.

Taken singly, the above arguments may not perhaps appear convincing. But taken together they tend to place the author's birthdate roundabout 1230 A.D. If anything, the date would go back a decade earlier, but not later.

It is not known when Vopadeva died.

^{18.} K. A. PADHYE, Life of Hemādri, p. 359; T. R. KALE, Purānanirīkṣana; Rajendralal Mitra, Notices of Sanskrit MSS. Vol. III, p. 349.

The punctuation followed in the Text may briefly be explained here.

A comma is put to denote the end of a sentence 19 when it occurs in the middle of a line.

When, however, the end of a sentence coincides with that of a line, this comma could not be used since the usage requires a danda (double at the end of a stanza; otherwise single) at the end of a line.

The comma also could not be given where the two sentences were inseparable owing to an inseparable samdhi having taken place between the final letter of the preceding sentence and the initial one of the following, or, owing to the inadvisability of separating a following vowel from a preceding consonant.

With a view to marking out the root more clearly, an hyphen is used to separate a root from the preceding and the following Anubandhas. It was not thought proper to separate the Anubandha altogether and read it as an independent word as some editions do.

Here, again, when it was impossible to place the hyphen at the exact place owing to a sandhi being involved, or, owing to the inadvisability of separating a following vowel from a preceding consonant, the hyphen is placed at the next available place (but not altogethe abandoned as in the case of the comma).

The hyphen is also used to connect a series of roots (all in the same sentence) with one another when an Anubandha is common to all and has therefore appeared after the final root.

One or two points about samdhi may also be best noted here. It has been already noted that the author has freely maintained a hiatus, particularly where it suited metrical requirements, or where it resulted in more clarity. There are, howeveer, still some cases where the samdhi has been effected but a hiatus could be kept there without spoiling the metre. In such cases (e.g. गतों, अधी-रू [47a]; गतों, ओप्यसार्ण [171b]; क्लेंद्रे, ऊर्द्-क् [192a]; तों, आक्र-द-क् [193a] etc.) though the usual practice of the MSS. is to effect the samdhi, I have kept hiatus to ensure more clarity.

The treatment here accorded to the samdhi of a final n (preceded by a short vowel) with a following initial vowel also deserves notice. The grammarians have laid down a doubling of n as invariable in such cases, though in actual practice it is not always followed. The MSS.

^{19.} A sentence, which is the smallest complete thought-unit, here consists of a root (or more than one root) and its (or their) meaning or meanings, the latter always following the former. वाक्यमर्थकथनान्तम् (cf. v.l.6) is how Vopadeva defines the limit of a sentence.

practice is not very helpful in this case, since it is not uniform. So I have been here guided solely by metrical considerations. Whenever it did not matter to the metre whether the doubling was or was not done I have doubled the consonant in deference to the grammar (as in 65^a , 98^o , 99^a , 99^e etc.); when the doubling was required by the metre, it was of course done, being doubly warranted (as in 130^b , 148^a , 158^d , 181^d etc.); when the doubling was definitely against metre, it has not been effected (as in 57^o , 68^{ab} , 85^o , 108^a , 157^o etc.). It will be seen that in all the above cases, though ensuring facility of understanding is my main aim, metrical grace is nowhere sacrificed.

An asterisk (*) in the text indicates that the text is a conjectural emendation of the editor. There are only four such places in the whole text $(20^b, 23^b, 39^b \text{ and } 359^d)$.—In the Critical Apparatus the asterisk indicates syllables lost through injury to MS.

A colon (:) after a symbol of a commentary (Cv, Cd or Cr) in the Critical Apparatus indicates that what follows is an extract from the commentary whereas its absence denotes that what follows is a v. l. for the text.

ABBREVIATIONS

[Those which are used as symbols for MSS. have been explained in the Introduction. The others are explained here.]

Āc. = Ākhyātacandrikā.

Aşţ. = Aşţādhyāyī.

C = Candragomin.

Comm. = Commentary.

Dgd. = Durgādāsa.

Dh. P. = Dhātupātha.

Ed. = Edition.

H = Hemacandra.

hapl. = haplographic(ally).

inf. lin. = infra lineam (below the line).

ins. = insert(s).

J = Jainendra.

Kāś. = Kāśikā.

Kk = Kāśakṛtsna.

Kkd. = Kavikalpadruma.

Kş = Kşîrasvāmin, Kşîrataranginî.

Kt = Kātantra.

L. = Line.

marg. = marginal(ly). Mugdha. = Mugdhabodha.

om. = omit(s), omitting, omission.

orig. = original(ly). P = Pānini.

P. Dh. = Pāṇini's Dhātupāṭha.

resp. = respectively.

S = Sautra.

sec. m. = secunda manu (by another hand).

St. = stanza.

subst. = substitute(s).

sup. lin. = supra lineam (above the line).

transp. = transpose(s), transposition.

Vop. = Vopadeva.

कविकल्पद्रुमः

शब्दाकरकर्ग्राममर्थमण्डलमण्डलम् । ज्ञानात्मानमनाद्यन्तमादित्यं तमुपास्महे ॥ १ ॥ इन्द्रश्चन्द्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेन्द्रा जयन्त्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ २ ॥ मतानि तेशानालोक्य सर्वसाधारणः स्फुटः । धातुपाठः स्वदाद्याद्यक्रमादन्तादिमक्रमः ॥ ३ ॥ कविकल्पद्रुमो नाम पद्यैर्निष्पाद्यतेऽत्र च । धातवः पठिताः पाठस्त्रलोकागमस्थिताः ॥ ४ ॥

 D_2 begins with ॐ नमो गणेशाय; D_3Dv_2 with श्रीगणेशाय नमः; D_4 with ॐ नमो...; D_5 with नमः श्रीगोपालाय; Dv_1 with पंडितकुसलहर्षपाद्भ्यो नमः; B with ॐ नमः श्रीकृष्णाय.—The portion of the text up to 13^{ab} is lost in D_1 , as the first folio is missing.

- 1. D_1 missing. D_4 damaged up to मण्डल (in 1^b). b) B -मंडन- (for -मण्डल-). D_5 -मंडनं. c) D_5 अनाद्यं तं.
- 2. D_1 missing. b) D_2 काशिकृत्स्ना-पिश्चली; D_5 काशिकृत्स्नापिषली; B °पीशली.
- 3. D_1 missing. a) D_4 5 DvCrT आलोन्य. — b) Cd : सर्वेषां साधारणः समानः सर्वसंमतत्वात्। सर्वशब्दस्त्वह बहुवादिपरः, तेन कुञ कृतावित्यादीनां कैश्विदमन्यमानानामपि बहवादिसंमतत्वादिहोपन्यासः, कुङ् गत्यामि-त्यादीनां च कैश्विन्मन्यमानानामपि बहवाद्य-संमतत्वात् तद्वर्जनामिति ।—cd) Cd (commenting on स्वदाद्याद्य°): अत् आद्यो येषां धातूनां ते अदाद्याः, ते आद्याः यस्मिन् सः अदाद्याद्यः, स चासौ क्रमश्चेति अदाद्याद्यकमः, सुष्ठ अदाद्याद्यकमो यस्मिन् स स्वदाद्याद्यकमः। अत् अन्ते येषां ते अदन्ताः, ते आदिमा यस्मिन् स अदन्तादिमः, स चासौ क्रमश्रेति अदन्ता-दिमकमः, स्वदाद्याद्यकमः अदन्तादिमकमो यस्मिन् घातुपाठे सत्था। अकाराद्यादिघातुक्रमेण अकारान्तादिधातवो वक्तब्या इत्यर्थः I-What

is meant is that the roots here are arranged alphabetically in groups according to the final letter of the roots, the group of roots ending in a coming first and that of roots in h coming last; and, in the individual groups, roots are arranged alphabetically according to the initial letter, those beginning with a coming first and those with h last. (Further strictness of the order, however, as regards the roots which both begin with and end in the same letter is not observed. Thus, the sequence of the first six roots, for example, is seen to be anka, anga, amsa, amsa, andha whereas strictly it ought to have been as amsa, amsa, anka, anga, andha, artha. This may partly be accounted for by the exigencies of economy.)

4. D₁ missing. — ^{ed}) Cd: पाठसूत्रलोकागमस्थिताः...पाठस्थिताः पूर्वाचायाणां धातुपाठेषु स्थिता मनतिपचत्यादयः। सूत्रस्थिताः पाठेषु न दशः स्तुभनोतिस्कुभोत्यादयः। लोकस्थिताः पाठेषु स्त्रेषु च न दश महाकविपयोगेषु दशः प्रेक्खालयत्यान्दोलयत्यादयः। आगमस्थिताः भाषाविषयेषु पाठसूत्रलोकेषु न दशः (वेदेग्वेष प्रयुक्ता) जगातिचिकेतीत्यादयः॥

पदानिडेडिकरणाद्यनुबन्धगणोदितम् । कर्मोचारणमात्रेण स्पष्टमत्रानुबन्धतः ॥ ५ ॥ परोऽनुबन्धः पूर्वेषामेकवाक्यस्थधातुषु । नाम्नेडितानुबन्धेषु न परेषां च मध्यमः ॥ ६ ॥ तत्राऽकारः सुखार्थों, ऽथा निष्ठाभावादिकर्मवेट् । इर् नुम्वानीरनिण्निष्ठ, उः क्वावेड्स्तु वेट्क, ऋः ॥ ७ ॥ चङ्यहस्वो, ऽध ऋर् वा, ल्टरङ्वानिर्वाध एः सिचि । अवृद्धिरैर्यजादिः स्यादोर् निष्ठातन, औरनिट् ॥ ८ ॥ कश् चुरादिः, किस् तु वा, गः क्यादिर्, गिः ष्वादिरप्यपुः । स ल्वादिर्, घो स्टादिर् , इस् तङ्वान् कर्तरि, जात्मने ॥ ९ ॥ जो ज्वलाद्यो, जिरद्यक्तघ्, दुः साथुर् , इस् त्रिमग्युतः । णः फणादिस्, तस् वदन्तो, दस् तनादिर् , ध् स्घादिकः ॥ १० ॥ णः फणादिस्, तस् वदन्तो, दस् तनादिर् , ध् स्घादिकः ॥ १० ॥

^{5.} D_1 missing. -a) Cd: आदिशब्दाद्यजादित्वादीनां प्रहणम् I-b) Cv: अनुबन्धाश्च
गणाश्च इति द्वन्द्वः I-c) Cv: कर्म कार्यम् I-c

^{6.} D₁ missing. — ab) Cv परः परधातुस्थः। वाक्यमर्थकथनान्तम्। यथा 'अक्काङ्गन्तम् पदे लक्ष्मणि' (15^a) इत्यन्न अक्गाव्यवत्या स्थितो तकारककारौ अक्कयन्तर्गि अनुबन्धौ।— ab). Dv₁ (comm. as in text) मध्यगः (for मध्यमः). Cv: आम्रेडितानुबन्धेषु। आम्रेडितो द्विश्चिनौ उक्तः। पुनस्ततानुबन्धेषु नयं परिभाषा। 'मृष-त्क मृष-लत् क्षान्तौ' (29^a) इत्यन्न तकारस्य पुनस्कत्तत्वात् न मृषयतेः जकारोऽनुबन्धः। परिभाषान्तरं 'न परेषाम् 'इति। द्वयोधीत्वोमध्ये स्थितस्यानुबन्धस्य परादित्वं (v. १. परानुबन्धित्वं) नास्ति। यथा 'मृष-त्क मृष-लत् क्षान्तौ' (29 a) इत्यन्न न मृषयतेः (? मृषतेः) ककारोऽनुबन्धः॥

D₁ missing. — ^a) Cal. Ed.₁ अत्र (for तत्र). Cv. d: सुखार्थ: सुखोचारणार्थ:1
 — ^b) Cd: अथ आ निष्ठाभावादिकर्मवेट्। आकारात्रवन्यो धातुराकारेणोपळक्ष्यते। एविम-

कारादौ च बोध्यम् । निष्ठा क्त-क्तवत् । निष्ठाया वाच्यत्वेन संबन्धिनी ये भावादिकर्मणी तयोर्वा इद्स यस्मात् स तथा। आकारेतो घातोर्भावे आदिकर्मणि च विहिताया निष्ठाया वा इम् (i. e. इद्स) इत्यर्थः॥

^{8.} D_1 missing. -d) Cv: ओर्निष्ठाततः। निष्ठातकारस्य [स्थाने] नकारो यस्मात् स तथा।

^{9.} D₁ missing — ^{be}) गिः प्वादिरिष । अपिशब्दात् कथादिश्च। पूवर्जः प्वादिश्व स्वादिश। — ^d) Cv: तङ् आत्मनेपदम्। आत्मने। आत्मार्थं कर्तीर [वाच्ये] अस्तङ्वान्, परार्थं तु परस्पै-पद्वान् ॥ Cd: अः अकारानुबन्धो धातुः। तङ्वानित्यनुवर्तते। आत्मने आत्मार्थं फलवित कर्तयोत्मनेपदीत्यर्थः। अफलवित परस्मैपदीति शेषः॥

^{10.} D_1 missing. -b) D_2 अन्यक्तष् (for अद्य°). Cv: अरद्यक्तः। अद्य वर्तमाने क्तो यस्मात् स तथा। -T िक्त्रमम्युतः. Cv: पाणिनीयादौ तु कित्रः प्रत्ययः। ततो मम् (? मप्)॥ -c) Cd: अदन्तानां पृथ्यवर्गिविधानेनैव सिद्धे तातुबन्धोऽनभ्यासानामङ्कादिषु .कान्तत्वादिञ्जमनिरासार्थः।

नः स्वादिः, पो मुचादिर् , मः शमादिर् , मो णिचिष्णमोः । दीघों वा, णिचि हस्वो, मिर् वा, दिवाद्यो य्, छदादिकः ॥ ११॥ छः स्वपादिश् च, छिर् ह्वादिर् , वो वृतादिः, श् तुदादिकः ॥ ११॥ छः स्वपादिश् च, छर् ह्वादिर् , वो वृतादिः, श् तुदादिकः ॥ १२॥ शातवो हन्तिभासार्था अकितो वा चुरादयः । कादिः कृ-गृ-द-ध-ध-ध-छो, दुह्-मुह-स्नुह-नश-स्निहः । मुहादिर् , ङिद्धछन्तोऽनुदात्तेद् , छिड्डद् द्युतादिकः ॥ १३॥ श्वि-श्रि-डी-शी-यु-र-स्नु-क्शु-धु-णु-वृङ्-वृव्विवर्जिताः । एकस्वरा आदिवर्णोददन्ता धातवोऽनिटः ॥ १४॥ अङ्गाङ्ग-त्क पदे छक्ष्मण्यशास-त्क विभाजने । अर्थ-त्कङ् याचने, ऽन्ध-त्क दक्क्षये, ऽध-त्क तत्कृतौ ॥ १५॥ अवधीर-त्कवज्ञायामान्दोछ-तक दोछने । ऊन-त्क परिहाणे स्यादोज-त्क वछतेजसोः ॥ १६॥ कथ-त्क वाक्यप्रवन्धे, कछ-त्क गतिसंख्ययोः । स्थात कर्त्र-कन्न-कर्त-त्क शैथिल्ये, कर्ण-तक् भिदि ॥ १७॥ स्थात कर्त्र-कन्न-कर्त-तक शैथिल्ये, कर्ण-तक् भिदि ॥ १७॥

^{12.} D_1 missing. -a) Cd स्वमते स्वपादेः प्रयोजनं नास्ति। -a) Cv: कृदिति आख्यातिकनिकृत्यर्थः। -a) D_3 ं यक्षादी (for जक्षादी).

^{13.} D_1 missing for 13^{ab} . -a) D_5 BCd.rCal.Ed.,-भाषार्था (for-भासार्था). -b) Cd: हन्स्यर्था भासार्थाश्च ये घातवस्तेऽिकतोऽपि गणान्तरपिता अपि वा चुरादयः स्युः। वाशब्दस्येहानुक्तसमुख्यार्थत्वात् कदा-चिदन्येऽपि चुरादयः स्युरित्यर्थः।...दीप्यर्थस्य पाश्चिकचुरादित्वं सर्वेनं मन्यते॥ -6) D_1 D_7 T \mathcal{F} - (for -6) D_7 D_7 \mathcal{F} - (for -6) D_7 D_7 \mathcal{F} - (for -6) D_7 D_7

^{14.} a^b) Dv_2 -श्नु-; Cal. Ed. -तु- (for -स्नु-) T -श्णुखु-; Cal. Ed. स्नुखुश्प-(for -श्णुखुप-). D_5 -तृञ्ज्ञश् (by transp.), — c^d) Cv: [आदिवर्णोददन्ता] आकारान्ता इवर्णान्ता अतकारान्ता अत्कारान्ता अत्वर्णान्ता अत्कारान्ता श्रव्यादिवर्जा धातवोऽनिटो ज्ञेयाः। — Cd: सामान्यविधानादिम् (i. e. इद्र) न स्यात्।... विशेषविधानानु स्यादेव। यथा यमरमनमेति (मुग्य° 8-71) अपासिष्टाम्। — After 14. D_1 (marg.). $35Dv_2$ B Cal. Ed. ins. इति परिभाषा (D_5 °षाः).

^{16.} b) D_5B आंदोलक $(D_5^\circ$ का) दोलने (submetric); Cal. Ed. 'रक तु दोलने. — c) D_5 परिहाने.

^{17.} T om. $17^a - 18^b$. — c) D₃ कन-कनेकते-; Dv₂ कर्तकनकर्न-. — After 17^c , D₄ reads $18^d - 19^b$, repeating it in its proper place. — D₄ om. $17^d - 18^b$.

काल-त्क कालोपदेशे, कुण-त्काभासमन्त्रयोः। स्यात् कुमार-कुमाल-त्क केली, केत-त्क मन्त्रणे ॥ १८ ॥ निश्रावणे. ऽथ कूण-त्क संकोचे, ऽथ कुह-त्कङ। विस्मापने, ऽथ कूट-त्क दाहे मन्त्रे, कृप-त्क तु ॥ १९॥ दौर्बल्ये, क्षप-तक्म स्यात् क्षेपे, *खच्-तक बन्धने। खोट-खोड-तक क्षेपे, खेट-खेड-त्क भक्षणे ॥ २०॥ गद-त्काभ्रधनौ. गर्व-त्कङ दर्पे. गृह-त्कङ। प्रहे. गण-त्क संख्याने. गवेष-तक मार्गणे ॥ २१ ॥ गोम-त्क लेपे. गात्र-त्कङ शैथिल्ये. गुण-त्क तु । मन्त्रे, गह-त्क गहने, चित्र-त्क क्षणिकेक्षणे ॥ २२ ॥ लेख्येऽद्भते. चह-त्क स्याच्छाठये, अछद्-तक संवृतौ। छिद्र-त्क मेदे, छेद-त्क छेदे, तीर-त्क कर्मणाम् ॥ २३ ॥ समाप्तावथ तूण-त्क संकोचे. तृत्थ-तक स्तृतौ । दु:ख-त्क तत्कृती, दण्ड-त्क तत्पाते, ध्वन-त्क तु ॥ २४ ॥ शब्दे, निवास-तक् स्तृत्यां, प्रेङ्कोल-तक चापले। पट-त्क वेष्टने, पर्ण-त्क हारित्ये, पद-त्कङ ॥ २५ ॥

^{18.} D₄T om. 18^{ab} (cf.v.l. 17). For the repetition in D₄, cf. v. l. 17. — b) D₅ कुण (for कुग-). BCd-rCal. Ed. [आ] भाष- (for [आ] भास-).

^{19.} For the repetition in D_4 , cf. v.1. 17.— a) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ निःश्रावणे; Dv_2 विश्रा°; T नश्रा°. T च (for s थ).— c) D_5BCdr . Cal. Ed. विस्मायने. Cd.r: विस्मापन इति पाठः इत्येके।— d) Cd: कुपत्क तु दौर्बन्थे। सप्तमस्वरी। कुपयति। षष्ठस्वरी (i. e. कूप) इति त्रिलोचनः॥

^{20.} a) Cal. Ed.2 क्षप रकम, — b) All MSS. and Cal. Ed. खन रक which is against the metre. Besides, the अवस्तिल of these roots does not require

अ to be actually read, its purpose being served by the अनुबन्ध त.

^{21. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) Cal. Ed. त्कझ दर्पेऽथ गृह त्कड. — ^c) D₅B गृहे.

^{22.} ab) D₅BCd.r Cal. Ed. लेपने गात्रकङ् (for लेपे गात्र-कङ). — After शैथिस्ये, D₃ ins. (sup. lin.) [5]थ.

^{23.} b) All MSS. and Cal. Ed. छदरक like खनरक (cf. v. 1. 20).

^{24.} b) Cd: तुःथतक् स्तृतौ । आद्ये पश्चम-स्वरः । शेषे दन्त्यवर्गाद्ययुक्तस्थकारः॥ — b) Cd: दुःखत्क...... विस्तिमध्यः । मूर्घन्ययमध्य इति केचित्॥

^{25.} a) $D_{g}B$ निवासत्क. T स्थित्यां (for स्तृत्यां).

अकारान्तधातुवर्गः

गतौ, पश-पश-त्कानुपसर्गाद् बन्धबाधयोः ।
स्पर्शगत्योः, पत-त्केश्यगत्योः, पार-त्क तीरवत् ॥ २६ ॥
पल्यूल-पल्युल-त्क स्याल्लूनिपूत्योः, पुट-त्क तु ।
संसर्गे, पक्ष-त्क परिप्रहे, भाम-त्क कोपने ॥ २७ ॥
भाज-त्क तु पृथक्कृत्यां, सृग-त्कङ तु मार्गणे ।
मह-त्क पृजे, सूत्र-त्क प्रसावे, मल-तक् धृतौ ॥ २८ ॥
मृष-त्क मृष-ञत् क्षान्तौ, भिश्र-तक् युत्यां, रह-त्क तु ।
त्यागे, रस-त्क त्वास्वादे स्नेहे, रूप-त्क तत्कृतौ ॥ २९ ॥
स्च-त्क कृत्यां, रूक्ष-त्क पारुष्ये, रह-तक् गतौ ।
रूप-त्क कृत्यां, रूक्ष-त्क पारुष्ये, रह-तक् गतौ ।
रूप-त्क कृत्यां, रूक्ष-तक पारुष्ये, त्र-त्क च ।
वर्ण-त्क स्तुतिविस्तारशुक्रायुक्तयुक्तिदीपने ॥ ३१ ॥
वस-त्क वासे, वास-त्कोपसेवायां, व्यय-त्क तु ।
गतौ, वित्त-त्क च त्यागे, वात-त्क गतिसेवयोः ॥ ३२ ॥

^{26.} a) D5 पस (for पष-). — b) Cal-Ed.2 -सर्गों (for -सर्गाद्).

^{27. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₃Dv₁ पर्वपूलपर्पुल; D₅ पश्च्यूल * * *. Cd.r: द्यौ यकारयुक्तलकारमध्यो। MSS. often confuse the two letters प and य so that it is difficult to ascertain which is meant. In the present case following the majority of the MSS. I have adopted पत्यूल, which is also the text of the other systems of sanskrit grammar, but from the Taittirīya Samhitā 2.5.5 it would seem that पट्पूल is the genuine word, which is also the reading of the Mādhavīya Dhātuvṛtti (Mysore Edition, Vol. II, part II, P. 313) and Ac (2.2.1 and 3.3.232). H gives परपूल as a variant for पर्यूल.

^{28. &}lt;sup>d</sup>) B प्रश्नावे, D₅BCd.r (gloss [both]: दन्त्यनोपधः) Cal. Ed. मनतक्. T कृती (for धृती).

^{29.} a) D_5 BCd.r C_8 l. Ed. मृषतञ् (for मृष-ञत्). C_V : मृषञत्...मृषति। मृषते ॥ $-^b$) C_d r: निश्रत्क...ताल्ञ्यमध्योऽयं, दन्त्यमध्य इति वर्णदेशना। C_d Cal. Ed. यूखा. -29^c - 30^b damaged in D_4 . $-^d$) C_d : रूपत्क तत्कृतौ।...निपूर्वः स्वरूपकथने। 'अनुमानं निरूप्यते 'इति अनुमानखण्डम् ॥

^{30.} c) $D_{3.4}DvT$ विश्वरणे; $D_{5}B$ Cal. Ed. विस्फुरणे; Cd.r विष्फुरणे (for विच्छुरणे, as in $D_{1.2}$ only). — d) $D_{5}B$ मापणे.

^{31.} a) D_5 Cd Cal. Ed. रुडलाड; Cr om. (for लभ-लाभ-). b) D_5 ईप्स्ये (for ईप्से). a) D_5 Dv₁ -विस्तारे. a) Dv_2 (Comm. as in text)-ग्रुक्लयुक्स्युक्ति-; Cd Cal. Ed. -शुक्लायुद्धिकित-; Cr ° खुद्योग- (for ° खुक्स्युक्ति-). Cd.r: शुक्लायस्युक्ति-दीपन इत्यपि पाठः।

^{32.} d) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) वास्तक (for वात-त्क). D₄ -सेवनथोः (hypermetric).

सुखे, बेळ-त्क काळारें, ब्लेष्क-त्क दृशि, बण्ट-तक् ।

भागे, बट-त्क बेष्टे च, बल्यूळ-बल्युळ-त्क तु ॥ ३३ ॥

पल्यूळारें, ऽथ बीज-त्क व्यजने, बीर-तक्ङ तु ।

शोयें, त्रण-त्काङ्कचूणें, अय-शार-श्रथ-त्क तु ॥ ३४ ॥

दौर्बल्ये, श्राम-तक् मन्त्रे, शूर-त्कङ् विक्रमे, शठ- ।

श्वठ-त्क दुर्बाचि, शीळ-तकाम्यासेऽतिशायने ॥ ३५ ॥

षम-ष्टम-त्क वैक्रव्ये, सान्त्व-साम-त्क सान्त्वने ।

सङ्ग्राम-ङञतक् युद्धे, स्पृह-त्केप्से, स्पृट-त्क तु ॥ ३६ ॥

प्रकाशने, समाज-त्क सेवनप्रीतिदर्शने ।

स्थूळ-त्कङ् बृहणे, सूत्र-त्क प्रन्थे, सत्त्र-तक्ङ तु ॥ ३७ ॥

संबन्धे संतती, सूच-त्क पैशुन्ये, स्वर-त्क तु ।

आक्षेपे, स्तेन-तक् चौर्यें, स्तोम-त्क श्राघने, स्तन-त्-॥ ३८ ॥

^{33.} b) D_4 छलेक (क $sup.\ lin.$); Dv_2 हरेड़ (but हरेड़क पति हरेड़कापयित in the Comm.); $Cd.r\ Cal.\ Ed.$ हरेड़ (for हरेड़क). D_1 दिशि (for दिशि). $-^d$) Metrically irregular. D_3Dv_1 वस्पूलवस्पुल; D_5 वस्पूलवस्पूल; T पस्पूलोपस्पुल (corrupt).

^{34. &}quot;) D_3Dv , पल्पूलायं. — Cd : वीज तक...वीज इति जान्तो गत्यर्थो भ्वादिरात्मनेपदी कातन्त्रे दश्यते। — b) D_5 Cal. Ed. वीर तङ्क.

^{36.} b) D_5 सालसामत्क सात्वने. $-^c$) Cv: संप्रामङ्ज...ङ। संप्रामयते। ज। अससंप्रामत्, अससंप्रामत। ङित्त्वादकर्त्र मिप्रायेऽप्यास्मनेपदम् ॥ Cd: जित्त्वेनेवोभयपदसिद्धौ हिस्करणमफल्लवत्कर्त्रयांसमेपदार्थम् । एवं सर्वत्र। किं त्वेष आत्मनेपदीति प्राज्ञः। कदाचित्परस्मैपदार्थो जकारः॥ $-^d$) T स्फुर; Cd: Cal. Ed. (against metre) साट (for स्फुट-). Cd: द्वितीयस्वर्युक्तसकारादिरयम्। स्फुट इति पाठो

हेयः। अन्यथा सद्वात्रिंशच्छतमिति न संगच्छते वक्ष्यमाणस्फुटधातुर्व्यर्थः स्यात्॥ See also the note under 39°.

^{37. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) T मकाशके. — ^b) D₄ Cal. Ed. सेवने (for सेवन-). — ^d) D₄ प्रथे. MSS. सन्न (described in Cd as दन्त्य-वर्गाद्यमध्यः (for सत्त्र-). Cal. Ed. तङ्क (for -तक्ड).

^{38.} a) The meaning संबन्ध is not found in the Dhātupāṭhas belonging to the older schools. It corresponds to सदान of Jainendra, Śākaṭāyana and Hemacandra, which is probably only a variant of संतान of the older schools, that also being recorded here as संति by Vop.—b) Cd: स्वर... वकारयुक्तादी रिफोपध:। खरयति।...पश्चमस्वरयुक्त इति चतुर्भुज:। युरयति॥

काभ्रशब्दे, सार-तक् दौर्बल्ये, *सुख्-तक तत्कृतौ। स्फट-त्क स्याद्विशरणे, स्कन्ध-त्क तु समाहृतौ॥ ३९॥ स्वन-स्यम-तक ध्वाने, हिन्दोल्ल-तक दोल्लने। इत्यकारान्तधातृनां सद्वात्रिंशच्छतं मतम्॥ ४०॥

ख्या-द् ख्यातौ कथने, गा-र्छि स्तुतौ जन्मिन, गा-ड् गतौ। प्रा गन्धग्रहणे, ज्या-गि जरायां, ज्ञा-ग बोधने।। ४१॥ ज्ञा-म मारण आछोके निशाने तोषणे स्तुतौ। ज्ञा-क् प्रेरणे, दा-छ छूनौ, दा तु दाने, डु-दा-ञ्छि च॥ ४२॥ दरिद्रा-क्षछ दुर्गत्यां, द्रा-छ स्वप्ने पछायने। डु-धा-ञ्छि धारणे पुष्टौ दाने, धा ऽग्नियुतौ ध्वनौ॥ ४३॥

ponding to स्फट विशरणे of C (I112a) Kş (P. Dh. I 352d) and H (I 208) and which is read by Vop. also as स्फट शीणों (147^d).—D₅ विस्फुरणे; B Cd.r (gloss [both]: विसरणं विकसनं) Cal. Ed. विसरणं.— ^d) BCd.r Cal. Ed. स्कन्द (for स्कन्ध-). Cd.r: दन्त्यवर्गत्तीयोपधो-ऽयम्। तच्चतुर्थोपध इति केचित्॥—D_{3·4}Dv₁ समाहतौ.

- 40. $^b)$ $D_5BCd.r$ Cal. Ed. हिल्लोल. Cd.r: अन्तस्थानृतीयद्वयमध्यस्तदेकोपधश्चायम्। After 40, D_5 ins. इत्यकारांताः; D_5B इत्यकारांतवर्गः.
- 41. ^a) Dv₂ reads ख्याल् twice.—^b) Cd: गालिं...र। वैदिकः। जगाति॥ Cv: जिगाति। For the meaning जन्मन् assigned to the root गा-लिं, Cf. Kṣ: जन जनने (P. Dh. III 24)।...गा स्तुतो च छन्दसि (ibid III 25). ^d) D₄ ज्ञा तु (sup. lin. ग as in text). D₁ बधने.
- 42. ") D₃BCd.r Cal. Ed. ज्ञाक्म. Cd: क, म। ज्ञपयति...॥ ") D₄ निशामे. Cd.r: स्तुतिः कैश्चिक्त मन्यते।
- 43. ") Cd: दुर्गतिर्ह्मिचनीमावः। b) Cd.r: स्वप्नो निद्रा। निपूर्व एव निद्रायामिति स्मानाथः। d) T ध्माप्रियुते:

^{39.} b) All MSS. (D1 om. 雨) and Cal. Ed. सुखत्क. — °) The text रफट-त्क only as in D₄, all other MSS. and Cal. Ed. reading स्फूटल. The reading स्फटरक, however, violates the usual procedure of reading all the roots with the same spelling together, since one Eysz already occurs in 36cd. Besides, it also results in shortage of one root according to the author's own way of enumeration. To obviate these difficulties, Cd.r (and following them Cal. Ed.) read साट for स्फ्रट there (cf. v. l. 36). But the root साट as such is, in the first place, unheard of anywhere else and appears to be specially coined to avoid the above difficulties (EST of T is a similar attempt). It also spoils the I have therefore retained metre. there, which, besides being supported by MSS. has the merit of corresponding to the स्फुट प्रकटभावे of Kş (P. Dh. X 392) and H (X 413). Here (39°), however, I think the original reading was ₹फट (though it is preserved in a single MS.) corre-

कविकल्पदुर्म

स्मा-ल् भक्षणे, प्रा-ल पूर्ती, पा पाने, पा-ल रक्षणे।

भा-ष्ठ दीसो, मा-क्लि शब्दे, मा-ल् च माने, ऽथ मा-क्य च ॥४४॥

म्ना ऽभ्यासे, या-ल् गतो, रा-ल दाने, ला-ल् च प्रहे, ऽथ वा-क्
सुखाप्तिगतिसेवासु, स्याद् वा-ल् गमनहिंसयोः॥ ४५॥

श्रा-ल् स्वेदे, श्रा-ल्म पाके, जि-ष्ठा स्थाने, ष्णा-ल शोधने।
ओ-हा-लि त्याग, ओ-हा-क्लि गतावान्तालिरष्टधा॥ ४६॥

इ.इ-ल् गती, अधी-ल् स्मृत्यामधी-क्ल्ष्ययने, र्-िक-लि।
ज्ञाने, र्-िक्ष-न् क्षि-षा हिंसायां, क्षि क्षयेश्वर्ययोः, क्षि-श ॥ ४७॥

वासगत्यो, र्-चिरि-न् हिंसे, चि-न्-चि-क् चित्यां तु, चि-किम च।
र्-जिरि-न् हिंसे, ज्यभिभवे, जि जये चाथ वि-श धृती॥ ४८॥

पि-श गती, डु-भि-जन् क्षेपे, रि-श गती, श्रि-ज सेवने।

शि-म्रक् वन्धे, स्मि-कङनादरे, हि-न् वर्धने गती।

एकोनविंशतिरमी इकारान्तास्तु धातवः ॥ ५०॥

^{44.} B reads 44 on marg. — ")
D₅ Cal. Ed. प्साल भक्षे (for प्सान्ह भक्षणे).
— ") D₅ Cal. Ed. भारष.

^{45.} व) T ध्याने (for [अ] भ्यासे). — व) Cd: वाल्...ओष्ट्यादिरप्ययमित्येके । गमनमिह वायुकर्तृकमेत्र !...हिंसनं सूचनमिति चतुर्भुजः ।।

^{46.} a) $D_{2\cdot 4\cdot 5}DvT$ खेंदें (for स्वेदें). $-^{b}$) Cd: ष्णा...मूर्धन्यादिरयम्। दन्त्यादिरित केचित् ॥ - After 46, D_{3} ins. इत्याकारांताः ; D_{5} आकारांतवर्गः ; B इत्याकारांतवर्गः ; D_{7} इत्यादताः.

^{47. &}quot;) Cv: पाठबलाच पूर्वो (i. e. इ) लित्। Cd.r पृथकपाठसामध्यीत पूर्वो न लित्। शेषस् (i. e. इन्हें तु 'इण् गती' (cf. P. Dh. II 36) इति मसिद्धः॥ — Cv: अधील ...अधिकपर्ताः। अस्योपादानं सहप्रयोग-

नियनार्थम् ॥ Cd: अिमहणमन्यपूर्वस्य केवलस्य च प्रयोगनिरासार्थम् । एवं सर्वत्रा... 'इक् स्मरणे' (cf. P. Dh. II 38) इति प्रसिद्धोऽत्रम् ॥ — ⁶) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. क्षिं (Cd.r Cal. Ed. क्षि) न्गष (for र्-क्षि-न् क्षि-षा).

^{48.} a) $D_{3.5}Dv_2$ BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. चिरिन् (for र्-चिरि-न्). — b) $D_{3.5}$ Dv_2 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. जिरिन् (for र्-जिरि-न्). D_4 T ज्यभिभवे; D_5 जर्षेभिb.

^{49.} 6) D_{1} द्वैओश्वी; D_{5} B C_{7} C_{2} l. Ed. ट्वायोश्वीर्. $-^{d}$) D_{5} स्मिङ (for धिम-ङ). D_{4} DvT स्मितौ (for स्मिते).

^{50.} a) D_4 षिग्न; D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. षिन्मञ् . b) Cd.r: गतिरिहान्तर्भूतञ्यर्थत्वाद् गतिप्रेणम् ।... वर्धने त्विह न (Cr इह न वर्धने) प्रयोगः ॥ — After 50, D_3 ins. इति इकारांताः; D_5 इकारांतवर्गः; B इतीका°.

ई-छ कान्तिगतिव्याप्तिक्षेपप्रजनखादने ।
ई-छय गत्यां, क्षी-ञा हिंसे, डु-की-ञग् द्रव्यपर्यये ॥ ५१ ॥
जी-गिकि ज्यान, ओ-डी-ड्य गतौ, डी-ड् च नभोगतौ ।
णी-ञ प्रापण, ओ-दी-ड्य क्षये, दीघी-ड्क् देवने ॥ ५२ ॥
दीतौ, ओ-धी-ड्य आधारेऽनादरे, प्री-ञ तर्पणे ।
प्री-क् च, प्री-गञ कान्तौ च, प्री-ड्य प्रीतौ तु, पी-ड्य तु ॥ ५३ ॥
पाने, जि-मी-छि मीत्यां, भ्री-गिग मृत्यां च, मी-ड्यओ ।
मी-ञग् वधे, मी-कि गत्यां मत्यां, री-गि वधे गतौ ॥ ५४ ॥
ओ-री-ड्य क्षरणे, छी-कि द्रावणे, छी-ड्यओ स्थिषि ।
छी-त्यी-गि च, त्वी-गिग गत्यां, वेवी-क्टुंड् वी-छ ई-छ्यत् ॥ ५५ ॥
व्री-गिग् वृत्यां, ब्री-ड्यओ च, ज्ञी-गि गत्यां च, शी-ड्ल्ञी ।
स्वप्ने, श्री-जग् पचे, ही-छि ङ्जेऽमी पञ्चविंशतिः ॥ ५६ ॥

उ-ड शब्दे, ऊर्णु-ल्लान्छादने, टु-क्षु-ल क्षुते । कु-ङ् शब्दे, कु-ल् च, कु-शि-डार्तस्वरे, क्ष्णु-ल तेजने ॥ ५७ ॥

^{51.} a) Cd: 'न हि तरिणस्दाते दिक्परा-धीनवृत्तिः' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादात्मनेपदम् । धातुर्च कैश्चित्र मन्यते ॥ $-a^d$) $D_{1.5}$ Dv_1 डुक्की=ग; Dv_2 डुकीयूग. D_3 -विपर्यये (hypermetric) (for पर्यये).

^{52.} a) Dv, ज्रीकिंगि. Cd: गिकाभ्यामेव पाक्षिकचुरादित्वे सिद्धे किपाठो भ्वादित्वार्थः। ज्यानं गतबहुवयोभावः॥ — D, ज्याम (for ज्यान).

^{53. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. आराघे; B(before scoring) आघारे (as in text).

— ^b) Dv₂ (but Comm. अ। मयति। मयते) प्रीय (for प्री-अ). — ^d) B च (for जु).

^{54.} ab) B श्रीगिग. Cv.d: गिनैव कथादित्व सिद्धे गकरणं प्वादित्वविकल्पार्थम्। — bc) Cv: मीड्यओ मीजग्वधे। इ य, मीयते

^{...}ग, ञ। मीनाति, मीनीते। घातुभेदे ख्ञोरसं-करः। Cd quotes Cv and adds 'एवं सर्वत्र '. — d) Cal. Ed. रवे (for वधे).

^{55.} 6) $D_{1-5}Dv_{1}$ ल्यी (for न्सी-). Cd.: द्वितीयस्तु ओष्टवर्गाद्योपधः। Cr: अन्तस्थातृतीययुक्तपकारोपधः। अन्तस्थाद्योपधः इति रामः॥ $-\frac{d}{}$) Cv: ईलवत् ईलार्थे कान्लादी।

^{56.} a) Cal. Ed. ब्रीगिंग (for ब्री-गिग्). $-^b$) D_4 ॰ लीगिंग् (for ॰ ली-गि.) $-^c$) Cv_2 श्रीगञ्. Dv_2D_5 Cd.r Cal. Ed. पचि. — After 56, D_3Dv_2 ins. इति ईकारांताः; D_5B ईकारांतवर्गः.

^{57.} a) $D_{1\cdot4}T$ छादने (for [आ]=छा°). -b) $D_{2\cdot4}$ छुतौ; T क्षते. -a) T स्वने (for -स्वरे).

खु-क् धनौ, गु-शि-ओ विष्ठोत्सर्गे, गु-धु-कुङ ध्वनौ। ध्यु-क् हासे सहने, ध्यु-छ्यु-छ्यु-छ्-क् गत्यां, जु रहिसि॥ ५८॥ णु-द् स्तुतौ, तु-द् वृत्तिहिंसापूर्तिषु, द्रु स्तुतौ गतौ। र्-द्रु-न् टु-ह्रोनुपतापे, द्रु गतौ, खु-छिमसपिणे॥ ५९॥ धु-जन् कम्पे, जि-धु-शि ध्रु स्थैयें, प्रु-प्छ-क् च सपिणे। यु-द्र मिश्रणेऽमिश्रणे, यु-जग् बन्धे, यु-कङ निन्दने॥ ६०॥ रु-द्र ध्वनौ, रु-क् वधे गत्यां, श्रु गतौ, श्रु-न् गतौ श्रुतौ। यु-जन् संधाक्रेदपीडमन्थे, यु-ज गतौ, यु च॥ ६१॥ यु-व् चैश्वर्यप्रसवयोः, ष्णु-द्र प्रस्तुत्यां, ष्टु-जद्र स्तुतौ। सु ध्वरें, सु-व् गतौ, स्कु-म्रजुदृत्तौ, स्रु दुवद्, हु-छि। होमेऽदने, हु-क्ट चौरें त्रयस्त्रिशदुदन्तकाः॥ ६२॥

क्-शिङ्डार्तस्वरे, क्नू-जग् शब्दे, गू-ओ-शि विट्स्तौ । ण्-शि स्तवन, ओ-दू-ड्य खेदे, द्रू-नाव् वघे गतौ ॥ ६३ ॥ धू-शिक् कम्पे, धू-ना-धू-ज् च, पू-ङ् शोघे, पू-ड्य पू-व्गि च । ब्रू-ल्युक्तौ भू-क्ड भू-ज प्राप्तौ, भू-क् शुद्धिचिन्तयोः ॥ ६४ ॥

^{58.} °) D_1Dv_1 हसे; T भासे (for हासे). 59. °) D_5 Cd.r Cal. Ed. हुने (for ए.हु.न्). Cd.r Cal. Ed. हुट्टोनुपतापे (for दु-द्वोनु°).

^{60. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) Cal. Ed. घुञ्न. Cd: निष्ठुशिष्ठु ...आद्यो दोषान्त इति कश्चित्। — ^d) Bom. Sिमश्रणे. Dv₂ Cal. Ed. युञ्ग बंधे; T युञ् बंधने (for यु-ञग् बन्धे). D₄ Cal. Ed. युङ्क (for यु-वङ).

^{61.} b) Dv₁ om श्रु गतौ. Cd: रेफर-हितोऽप्यमिति केचित्। शवित। श्रुन्।... 'रक्षांसीति पुरापि संशुणुमहे' इति सुरारौ व्यतीहारादात्मनेपदम्। 'संशुणुक्ष मयाख्यातम्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्, आख्यातशब्दस्य क्रियाविशेषणत्वेनाकर्मकत्या 'समो गमुच्छ...' (मुग्य° २३.१४) इत्यादिना वा। — c) D₅ पुनञ्, Cal. Ed.₁ -पीडा-(for -पीड-).

^{62.} b) D_2 Dv प्रसुत्यां; T प्रस्ताउयां (corrupt) (for प्रस्तुत्यां). $- ^{cd}$) D_5 Dv_2 B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. उद्धृतों (for उद्दूतों). $D_{1\cdot 2}$ U_5 U_5

^{63.} a) $D_{1\cdot3}$ C_{a1} . Ed. कनूञ्ग; $D_{5}B$ कूलग्; Dv_{2} क्लुजग्; T कनूज(for कन्-जग्). $C_{d.r}$: दन्खनोपधः।... हस्वान्तोऽयिमिति मैत्रेयः। नकाररिहतो हस्वान्त इति रमानाथः। दोर्घान्त इति जीमराः॥ $-^b$) T गृहशि. $D_{2}Dv_{1}T$ -स्रुतौ; D_{5} B $C_{d.r}$ C_{a1} . Ed. -स्जौ (for -स्तौ). $-^c$) $C_{d.r}$: $\sqrt{2}$... हस्वान्तोऽयिमिति वरस्विः।

मिश्रणे, भू तु सत्तायां, मू-ङ् बन्धे, छ्-जगि च्छिदि। बू-ङ्ख बू-योङ स्तौ, बू-स् क्षेपे जतस्रयोदश॥ ६५॥

ऋ-र्न् हिंसे, ऋ-र्छि गत्यामृ प्रापणे च, क्र-ञन् वधे। क्र-ञ कृतौ, क्र-ञद् इ च, गृ घृ सेके, घृ-र्छि भासि च ॥ ६६ ॥ घृ-क् सेके छादने, जृ न्यकारे, जागृ-क्ष्ठु जागरे। इ-क्शादरे, द्वृ स्थगने, ध्वृ कौटिल्ये, घृ-शक् स्थितौ ॥ ६७ ॥ घृ-ञ् च घृत्यां, घृ-क् च, घृ-ङिवध्यंसे, पृ-िछ पाछने। घृ-क् च पूर्तौ, पृ-न प्रीतौ, पृ-क्श व्यायामके, मृ-िछ ॥ ६८ ॥ दुडु-मृ-ञ् मृतिपुथ्योर्, मृ-ग्रूङ मृतौ, वृ-ना-वृ-ञ् वृतौ। वृ-क् चाथ वृ-क्ग संभक्तौ, स्वृ-ऊ शब्दोपतापयोः॥ ६९ ॥ स्तृ-नञ् स्तृतौ, सृ-क् च, सृ-िछ सृ गतौ, स्पृ स्मृतौ, स्पृ-म। औत्वये, स्पृ-स्पृ-न् प्रीतिरक्षाप्राणने, इवृ ध्ववद्, इ-छिर्। प्रसह्यहत्यां, इ-व् इत्यामृदन्ता एकिवेंशितिः॥ ७० ॥

स्रंसनं तस्थाभावोऽविध्वंसनं स्थापनमिति व्याख्याति। — d) D_3 पृश्र्ङ; D_5 D_7 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. पृश्र्ङ (for पृ-ङ्श). D_3 मृलिञ्

69. ab) D₃Dv₁BT মূছ্য; D₄Dv₂ Cd Cal. Ed. মূহাছ (for মূ-হাভ), T মূছ্ন্য; Cal. Ed. মূম্ ব (for মূ-ন্য), — b) D₄ মূম্ভ (for মূ-ছ্য).

70. b) D1 सक् च गती (hypermetric) (for स गती). Cd: स...सरति। 'नालानं किरणां सस्रे त्रिपदी छेदिनामि ' इति रघी (cf. 4·48) कर्मकर्तृत्वादिति रमानाथः। तिचिन्त्यम्, कर्तृस्थमानधात्नां तिष्ठिधात्। वस्तुत्तस्तु गणकृतानित्यत्वात् साध्यम्। 'नालानै र्' इति ना पाद्यम्। तत्र कर्मानिनक्षायां भाने प्रत्ययः॥ The identification of the quotation from the Raghuis doubtful, firstly, because the second quarter is found only in the printed editions, and not in the MS. and secondly the

^{65.} b) D_{1} बधे.— c) $Dv_{1}T$ पूलह (for पू-इल). Dv_{2} पूड़ल पूर्योझ खुतौ पूरा. — After 65, D_{3} ins. इति ऊकारांताः; D_{5} ऊदंतवर्गः; Dv_{2} इत्यूदंताः; B ऊकारांतवर्गः.

^{66.} Before 66, Dv_2 ins. अथ ऋदंताः। — ab) $D_5BTCd.r$ (by alteration) Cal. Ed. ऋर्ने हिंसे ऋिंछ गलामु प्रापे ($T^\circ R$ ा) च क्रअन्वधे. Cd: ऋर्ने...रेफादिस्तृतीयस्वरान्तोऽयम् (i. e. रि) इति केचित्।...पापः प्राप्तिः॥— c)Cd.r: क्रञ् कृते। ...अयं कैश्विच मन्यते—Cd.r: क्रञ्दु च ।..अस्माद् गुणिमि-(Cd. °म)कारोऽप्यगुणी वा वक्तव्य इति वरस्विः। तेन किं करोमि कथं कुर्मि ववानु गच्छामि माधव। दुर्योधनविहीनं तु शून्यं सर्वमिदं जगत्॥ इति.

^{67.} b) D₁ जाएइड; T जाएस. — c)
D₂ द (for दू). — d) T दू (for दू).

^{68.} ab) D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. अवध्वंसे (for अवि°). Cd.r: अवध्वंसः पतनम् ।... गोविन्द्सहस्तु अविध्वंसने इति पठिस्वा विध्वंसनं

ऋ-गि गत्यां, कॄ-ञ्गि हिंसे, कॄ-श् विक्षेपे, ऽथ कॄ-कङ ।
विज्ञाने, गॄ-कङ विज्ञापे च, गॄ-श् निगरणे, ऽथ गॄ-॥ ७१॥
गि शब्दे, जॄ-गिकि ज्याने, जॄ-र्झम्य च, झॄ-ष्य च।
तृ तारेऽभिभवे प्छत्यां, दॄ-गि दॄ-म् भियि, दॄ-यिग ॥ ७२॥
विदारे, नॄ-गि नॄ-म् नीतौ, जि-पॄ-गिलि तु पालने।
पू-क् च पूनौं, बॄ-गि बृत्यां भृत्यां, भॄ-गि मृतौ मृजि॥ ७३॥
भत्सें, मॄ-गि वधे, वॄ-गिब् वृत्यां, शॄ-स्वॄ-गि हिंसने।
स्तू-जगि च्छादने प्रोक्ता ऋकारान्तास्तु षोडश॥ ७४॥

दे-ङ् पालने, ऽथ घे पाने, मे-ङ् प्रतीदान, ऐञ-वे । स्यूतौ, ज्ये-ञै वृतौ, ह्वे-ञै स्पर्धे शब्दे पडेपराः ॥ ७५ ॥

कै शब्दे, क्षे क्षये, खे तु स्थेर्ये खननहिंसयोः। गै गाने, ग्लै क्रमे, ऽथो जै क्षये, त्रै-ड् पालने, ऽथ दै॥ ७६॥

current reading for the first quarter with which we are more concerned is नास्त्रसत् करिणां प्रैवम्, which, incidentally, is quoted by Bhattoji Dīksita in the Siddhānta Kaumudī under the P. Dh. I 790. - 2) Dv. ओले. D5 Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्तृ (for स्मृ). D4 स्मृन् (for स्पृ-न्). Cd.r: कमाद् दन्त्योष्ठय-वर्गाद्योपधी। शेषस्त ओष्ठयवर्गपत्रमोपध इति दुर्गरामौ (Cr °मोपध इत्येके इति घातुप्रदीपः। दुर्गवामनावपीमं स्वीकु इतः)॥—") Cd.r Cal. Ed. प्रसद्धकृत्यां. Cd.r: प्रसद्धकृतिवेलात्कारः। D₄ om. (hapl.) हुञ् हृत्याम्. —) D₅ B Cd r Cal. Ed. त्वेक- (for एक-). -After 70, D3 ins. इति ऋकारांताः; DsB ऋदंतवर्गः

71. °) Cal. Ed. गृष्ट्क. T विज्ञाने.

72. b) Dv2 जूड र्फ्य. — c) D5 Dv2B Cd.r Cal. Ed. तरे (for तारे).

73. a) D_1 om the first $\mathbb{P}_1 - \mathbb{P}_2$) BT शिद्शिलिंग. \mathbb{P}_1 Dv, भूगि (for मृजि).

75. Before 75, Dv_2 ins. अथ एका-रांताः. — a) D_5 BCd.r Cal. Ed. (as in other schools) धेद्र (for धे). — b) D_1 प्रडीदान (sic); Dv_2 Cd Cal. Ed. प्रति°; T प्रणी° (for प्रती°). — d) D_1 स्पर्धशब्दे. Cd: गोविन्द्सहस्तु स्पर्धविषये व्यक्तवाक्येऽ-यमित्याह। — After 75, D_3 ins. इति एकारांताः; D_5 एकारांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति एदंताः; B एदंतवर्गः.

76. Before 76, Dv_2 ins. अब ऐका-रांताः. T om. $76^a - 77^b$. Cd.r: एषाम् (ऐकारान्तधात्नाम्) आदन्तत्वेन दिवादौ (Crदिवादि-) पाठेऽपीष्ट(Cr. om. इष्ट-)सिद्धौ भ्वादावेव(Cr. om. एव) ऐकारान्तत्वेन पाठो गणकृतमनित्यमिति(Cr°कृतानित्यत्वं) ज्ञापयति । शोधने, धै न्यकरणे, द्रै स्वप्ने, ध्यै तु चिन्तने ।
धे तृप्ती, प्यै-ङ बृद्धी, पै शोषे, म्छै कान्तिसंक्षये ॥ ७७ ॥
रै शब्द, ओ-वे शोषे, श्रै स्वेदे, श्रे-म् पचने मतः ।
श्यै-ङ् गती, षे क्षये, ऽथ धै वेष्टे, ष्टये संहती ध्वनी ।
स्प्ये च, से पचि, से क्षित्यामैदन्ताः पञ्चविशतिः ॥ ७८ ॥
छो-य् छ्नी, ज्यो-ङ नियमत्रतादेशोपनीतिषु ।
दो-य च्छेदे, शो-य् निशाने, षो-य् नाशे पञ्च ओपराः ॥ ७९ ॥
अिक-क् छश्मण्यिक-ङ् गत्यां चाक्-म वक्षगते, ऽर्क-क ।
तापस्तुत्योः, कक्क हासे, कक्-ङेच्छागर्वचापले ॥ ८० ॥
किक-ङ त्रजने, कुक्-ङ आदाने, किष्क-ङक् वघे ।
चक-ञङ्मि प्रतीधाततृप्त्योश् , चीक-िक मर्षणे ॥ ८१ ॥
चक्क-चिक्क-चुक्क-कर्तीं, टिकि-क् बन्धे, ऽथ टीक्-टिक ।
ढौक-त्रीक-तिकृ-ङ् गत्यां, तिक्-नास्कन्दे वघे, तिक ॥ ८२ ॥

तेन अयधातोरात्मनेपदानित्यत्वे श्रापे छिक च घ्वोलीप (मुग्ध° ८/११५)इति यलेपे पराशब्दस्य रेफस्य वक्तव्याह्नकारे 'एष कालः समुत्पन्नो यः पलाति स जीव ते ' इति सिद्धम् । वेदेषूचारण-भेदायों भ्वादौ पाठ इति केचित्॥—b) Most of the other schools read खदन instead of खनन. — d) Cd: चिक्तलाहीति त्रायते त्राः विच्, पश्चात् त्रा इवाचरतीति क्वा साध्यम् । कैश्विद्दादी त्रा इति पठ्यते इति कमदीश्वरः ॥ — D_s Dv_1 B Cd. Cal. Ed. (like most of the other schools) देषु (for दै).

77. Tom. 77^{ab} (cf. v. 1. 76).

- 79. Before 79, Dv₂ ins. अथ ओका-रांता:. — ") D₁ छ्तौ. For the root ज्यों cf. Kṣ. on P. Dh. I 640 and H I 881. — After 79, D₃ ins. इत्योकारांता:; D₅B ओदंतवर्ग: (D₅ adding इत्यजंता घातवः); Dv₂ इति ओदंता:.
- 80. Before 80, Dv_2 ins. अथ कांताः. b) Cdः अर्क... एकककारमक्कृतिकः, पश्चाद्रे-फिनिमत्तकं द्वित्वं विभाषया वक्तत्थम्। तेन अक्कृयति अर्कयिति। एवं सर्वत्र॥ d) Cal. Ed. कविङ्खाः. Dv_2 वर्ग-(for गर्व-).
- 81. b) D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. त्वादाने किष्ककड़ वधे. c) D_5 (before alteration as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. चक्रजङ्ग. T प्रतिचात. d) Cd.r Cal. Ed. मशेने (for मर्थणे). Cd.r; मर्शनं स्पर्शः।
- 82. a) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ चष्कचिष्कचुष्कक (D_2 °का) तौ; B चक्षकचुक्कचिक्क°. b) Cal. Ed. टीक टिक् (for टीक्-टीक).

दौस्थ्ये, तक् सहने हासे, तर्क-क् दीप्तों, त्रिक-क् गतौ । देन-श्रेक-क् स्वानेत्साहे, धक-नक-क नाराने ॥ ८३ ॥ निष्क-क्ड माने, फक्कासद्व्यवहारे रानैर्गतौ । बुक्क-िक श्वादिराब्दे, ऽथ मष्क-मस्क-क् गतौ, मिक-क् ॥ ८४ ॥ भूषे, रेक्र-ङ राङ्कायां, रक्-लक-क् स्वाद आपने । लोक्र-क् दीप्तौ, लोक्-डिक्षे, वष्क-वस्क-क् गतौ, विक-क् ॥ ८५ ॥ कौटिल्येऽि च, वृक्-ङ त्वादाने, वल्क-क भाषणे । राक-ज्य राक्-िक् राक्तीं, राकि-ङ त्रासराङ्कयोः ॥ ८६ ॥ अक्-श्वक्-श्वकि-ङ ग्रुक् सर्पें, रीक्र-क् सेके च, रीक-ि । आमर्षे च, श्लोक्ट-ङ संघाते, ग्रुल्क-क सर्जने ॥ ८७ ॥ वर्जने, श्वल्क-क् च भाषे, षेक्र-ष्वष्क-ङ सर्पणे । एक-स्तक्-म प्रतीघाते, सीक-क्यामृषि, सीक्र-ङ ॥ ८८ ॥ सेके, स्रिक-स्वष्क-ङ च गत्यां, स्रेक्-सेक्र-डित्यिप हिक्क-व् कुजे, ऽथ हिष्क-क्ड हिंसे कान्तोनपृष्ठिताः ॥ ८९ ॥

^{83.} a) $D_{2}B$ दौस्थे. D_{1} हसने (for सहने). — d) $D_{1.2}$ धष्कनष्क.

^{84.} a) D_2 निष्कङ्क; Dv_2 °कङ्, $D_{1\cdot 2}$ फष्क (for फक्क) — a) D_1 बु:कः; D_2 बुष्क-(for बुक्क-). Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) च (for Sa). — a) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. Area (for Area). D_5 Area Brack Cal Area (for Area). D_5 Area Brack Cal Are

^{85.} a) Cd: भूषे।...गत्यथों ऽप्ययमिति रामः॥ — b) D₅ B छक्क (for छक -क्) — d) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. वस्क (D₅ ° दक) वस्कङ्.

^{86. °)} B शक्युञ; Cal. Ed.2 शक्यञ. Cd: शक्तिदिवादिपक्षे क्षमा, स्वादिपक्षे साम-ध्यम्। For क्षमा, cf. 'शक विभाषितो मर्षणे' (P. Dh. IV 78).

^{87. 6)} आकर्षे; Cd Cal. Ed. आमर्शे. Cv: आमर्थः पराभवः। Cd.r आमर्शः स्पर्शः।

^{...}भट्टमल्लस्तु आमर्षण इति मूर्धन्यमध्यं पठित्वा क्षमार्थमाह् ॥ — ^d) D_{3.5} Dv (Comm. in Dv₁ as in text) BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. ग्रुल्कक् च (for ग्रुल्क-क). Cv(only as in Dv₂). d.r.: चकारात् श्लोकृङ् च।

^{88.} b) D_1 षेसेक्टब (corrupt) (for षेक्ट). D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. ष्व(D_5 स्व)-क्कड (for ध्वध्क-ड). Cd: शेषो वकारयुक्तादिकोपधः ।...चान्द्रादयस्तु इमं पश्चमस्वरमध्यं [वकारश्चन्यं च] मन्वानाः षुष्ठुक्किषते षोषु-क्क्यते इत्याहुः। $-\frac{d}{}$) Cd.r Cal. Ed: [आ]मृशि.

^{89.} a) D_5 (before alteration) Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्वस्क; D_5 (by alteration) B स्वक्क (for स्वष्क). Cd.r: शेषो दन्त्यसोपघः। b) Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्वक् (for स्रेक्) Cd.r: आधो वकारगुक्तः।c) $D_{1\cdot2}$ हिष्कञ् (for हिक्क-्य). $D_{4\cdot5}$ Dv_2 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. हिक्कव्ख (for हिष्क-्य). Cd.r: कोपधः। c) D_4Dv_2 Cal. Ed. Cd.r: कोपधः। c0) D_4Dv_2 Cal. Ed.

इखिखीख्युख्युख गती, ओखृ शोषालमर्थयोः ।
कख-मे कक्ख खक्ख हासे, णख् गती, द्राखृ घ्राखृ तु ॥ ९० ॥
ओखार्थे, नख् मख मिख रिख रख रिखि सर्पणे ।
राख्-लाखृ ओखृबद्ध, लिख्-श लेखने, लिखि लख् लिख ।
बिख बख् सृपि, शाख्-श्लाखृ व्याप्ती खान्तैकविंशतिः ॥ ९१ ॥
अग्-म वक्षगते, ऽगीगि गत्यां, कग्-मे कियासु तु ।
जुगि त्यागे, त्रिग गते, त्विग कम्पे गते, तिग ॥ ९२ ॥
स्खलने च, तिग-न् हिंसास्कन्दयोर् , मिग सर्पणे ।
मार्ग-क् संस्कारे च, मार्ग-क्यन्वेषे, युगि वर्जने ॥ ९३ ॥
रग्-मे शङ्के, रगक्- रक्बद्, रग्-रिग्-लिगि गती, लिगि-क् ।
चित्रे, लिग गती खञ्जे, लग्-मे सङ्गे, लग-क् रकी ॥ ९४ ॥

⁻षष्टिका, Cd.r: अत्र (Cr अस्या) संख्यायामेको नास्तीति चिन्त्यम्। The shortage of one root in the calculation of these commentators is to be explained by the fact that for दिष्क् (59) they read, along with the eastern group of MSS., दिक्क् which, inasmuch as it happens to have the same spelling as of the preceding root viz. दिक्क् (58) loses its independent existence so far as the numbering is concerned and gets the same number i. e. 58, thereby causing shortage of one root.—After 89, D3 ins. इति ककारांता:; D5 B कांतवर्ण:; Dv2 इति कांता:

^{90.} Before 90, Dv_2 ins. अथ खांताः इसिखी° = इख् इखि ईखि उखि उख. Dv_1 ईख् (for ईखि). D_4 om. उखि. — c) T कख्मे कक्ख खख्ख हाने. — d) D_5Dv_2 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. द्राख (for द्राख).

^{91,} b) T रिख (for रख). — After रिख, D, once more reads (erroneously) मख. — b) D, राख (for राख).— After 91, D, ins. इति खांता:; D, B खांतवर्गः.

^{92.} Before 92, Dv_2 ins. अथ गांता: I - b) T कग्म. Cv.d: िकया छु िकथामात्रे I cf. M: कगे नोष्यते (P. Dh. I 828) I अस्यायमर्थ इति नोष्यते किथामान्यमस्यार्थ इति यावत् I - c) D_s द्विंग (for त्विंग). T गतौ (for गते). Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) त्विंग (for तिंग).

^{93.} a) D_s Cd Cal. Ed. तिम्र. — cd) Cd: 'मार्गन्तां देहभावान् ' इति आत्मनेपदं गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ।

^{94.} d) D₅ शंके (for सङ्गे). D₅ (before alteration as in text) · 5 Cd.r Cal. Ed. रके; B रगे (for रको). Cv; रको स्वादापनयो:।

विग खञ्जे, वृगि त्यागे, वला श्रिग श्रिग वजे। षग-ष्टग-सग-स्थग्-मे संवृतौ, स्विग सर्पणे। ह्रग-ह्रगे-म् संवरणे गान्ताः स्यः सप्तविंशतिः ॥ ९५ ॥ अर्घ मूल्ये. ऽघि-ङ गते निन्दारम्भजवेष्यथ । स्याद् गग्घ घग्घ हसने, चषघ्-तिघ-दघ्-न घातने ॥ ९६ ॥ दघि त्यागेऽवने, दाघृ-ङ श्रमायामशक्तिष् । ङ-ध्राघ्न शक्तौ, मघि-ङ कैतवाध्यर्थयोर् , मघि ॥ ९७ ॥ भूषे. रिघ-क् भासि, रिघ-ङ् गमने, राघ-छाघृ-ङ । शक्ती, लघि-ङ्डभुगात्योर्, लघि शोषे, लघि-क् त्विषि ॥ ९८ ॥ विध-इडच्यर्थके, शिष्याघाणे, श्राघृ-ड कत्थने। ष्टिच्-नङ्डास्कादि, षघ्-सघ्-न हिंसे घान्तास्तु विंशतिः॥ ९९॥ अर्च-क् पूजे, ञर्च चाचि चाचि-अन्चु-ब् गते, उन्चु तु। म्छिष्टोक्तो चान्च-क व्यक्तो, उचिर्-य समवायने ॥ १०० ॥ .ऋच-ग्र. नुत्यां, .कुच-ज् रोधपर्ककौटिल्यलेखने । कुच् तारशब्दे, कुच-शि संकोचे, कच् रवे, कचि- ॥ १०१ ॥ कच्-ड बन्धिविषोः, क्रुन्च गत्यां, कुन्च च वक्रणे। तौच्छये, खच-ग् भूतिपृत्योरुत्पत्तो, ग्हुन्चु-इर् गतौ ॥ १०२ ॥

Dv2 ins. इति घांता:: D, B घांतवर्ग:.

^{95.} b) Cd: बल्गित। अयं प्छतगताबिति भष्टमळः (Akhyātacandrikā $2\cdot 3\cdot 36$)।— e) छग (i.e. with a non- aspirate t) छग (i.e. with a non- aspirate t) against all other schools which read छग, but so all MSS. and Cal· Ed. — Cd.r: द्वितीयस्तमध्यः षयोगाष्टः।...दन्त्यवर्गद्वितीयमध्य इति केचित्।। — d) T संहतौ (for संवृतौ). — e) D_5 Dv_2 B T Cd.r Cal· Ed. हम्मे. — After 95, D_3 ins. इति गकारांताः; D_5 B गांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति गांताः.

^{96.} Before 96, Dv2 ins. अथ घांता:. — a) D₅ BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. गती. — b) B (sup. lin. as in text) अपि (for अथ). — b) T गण्य घण्य. — d) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. चप (for चपष).

^{97.} b) T श्रमायास-.

^{98.)} T राष्ट्र (for राघ).

^{99. &}lt;sup>5</sup>) B कत्थके. — After 99, D₃

^{100.} Before 100, Dv_2 ins. अथ चांता: -b) D_5 जंबू; Dv_2 जचुज; T जच्ज; Cd. Cal. Ed. जच्चु (for ज्ञ-चु-ज्). D_1 [s] \exists (for ऽञ्च). D_5 (before alteration as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. \exists (for \exists).

^{101.} a) D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. ऋच्श. T कुचज़ोथ (for कुच-ज़् रोध-).

^{102.} a) D₁ डकुंच; D₅ कुन्च (for कुन्च). — b) B T कुझ (for कुन्च). — c) D₁ तीच्छे. — c) Cv: भृतिपूर्योरिति षष्ठी। Cd: भृति: संपत्तिः, पृतिः पित्रता, तयोदत्पत्तिः पादुर्भावः।... शेषार्थः कातन्त्राद्यसंमतः॥ The significance of this root as given by most of the other schools is भृत-पादुर्भाव, which the commentators usually paraphrase by अतिकान्तीत्पत्ति. — d) D_{1.2} ग्लंचु; D₃ ग्रंचु (for ग्छन्च).

प्रच-ग्छचिरु चौर्षे च, चिन्छती, चर्च-केट्समः ।
चर्च-जर्च-झर्च-ग्रुक्ती भर्ते, तन्चु-ध संकुचि ॥ १०३ ॥
तन्च्-विन्छती, लच-श् वृत्यां, पिच-क् छेदे, डुञीष-पच ।
पाके, पचौ-ङ पचि-ङ व्यक्तीकारे, पिच-क् तती ॥ १०४ ॥
पृच्-िक संयमने, पृच्-धी च संपर्के, पृची-व्रङ च ।
मचि-ङुच्छायधृत्यर्चीभासु, मच्-ङ च कल्कने ॥ १०५ ॥
दम्मे शाठ्ये, मुच्-मुचि-ट् च, मुच-क् मोक्षे, मुच्छ-श्पजी ।
मोक्षे, मुच्-म्छुचु-इर् गत्यां, मुन्च-म्छुन्च्-मन्च-मुन्चु च ॥ १०६ ॥
टुडु-याच्-व् याचने, रिच्-िक संपर्कितियोगयोः ।
रिचिर्-जधौ विरेके, रुच्-ङछ प्रीतिप्रकाशयोः ॥ १०७ ॥
छोच्-क् भासे, छोच्-डीक्षे, छन्चापनयने, बचौ ।
वाचि, वच्-क च संदेशे, वच्-छौ वाचि, विचिर्-ध्छिजौ ॥ १०८ ॥
पृथक्ते, व्यच-शि व्याजे संभवे, द्क्-वन्चु वञ्चने ।
वन्चु गत्यां, वर्च-ड दीसौ, वस्तू-श् छेदे, वृची-ध् वृतौ ॥ १०९ ॥

107. ') Cr रिनिधंत्री. Ds निवेक ; T निकेके (sic) (for निरेके). Cr; निरेक

^{103.} b) C_v : इतिगैतिः.....इङ्समः। इङ्थेरिऽध्ययनम्॥

^{10‡. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) Dv, तंत्रु (for तन्त्र्). Cal. Ed. खन् श. — ^b) D, पिनक्. — ^d) Dv, T न्यक्तिकारे. T पनक्.

^{105. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) D₄ पृत्रीङ्ल; T पृचिल्ङ. — ^e) D₅ B T Cd·r Cal· Ed. - भाःसु (for - भासु).

^{106. &}quot;) D₁ दंमशाकी. D₄ मच; T मुंच्ह (for मुच). T मुंचिक्झ च. — ") Cd Cal. Ed. मुच्ह (for मुच-क्). — ") D₁ मुच्हमुंच्हर्; D₂ T मुचु(T°च)म्छिचिर; D₃ मुच्हज्व(before alteraion "चु हिर्; D₄Dv₁ मुचु(Dv₁ "च)म्छिचिर् (for मुच्-म्छच्ह्र्). — ") D₁ (twice) म्लंच (for मुच्-च्यू), D₂ मुंचम्छंच च मुंचु च; T म्छंच मुंच च मुंचु च. Cd: कात-त्रादी द्वितायो न हर्यते। रेफ्युलाइन्स्री मुच्च ह्रस्थिको हर्यते।

इति रेफमध्यः। Çd.rः विरेकः पौनःपुन्येन पुरीषोत्सर्ग इति चतुर्भुजः।

¹⁰⁸. D_5 reads 108^c-109^b on marg. — d) D_4 বিভিভিন্তী; Cd.r Cal. Ed. বিভিন্তিখীস্.

^{109.} D_B reads 109^{ab} on marg. —
b) B Cd Cal. Ed. संबन्धे (for संमवे).
Dv₁B वह्लंचु; Dv₂ ह्क्लंच; T Cd.r
Cal. Ed. वह वंच (for ह्क्-वन्चु). — b)
Dv₂ दीपि; T भासि (for दीसौ). — d) D₁
वश्च्; Dv₂ [ओ]वश्च्यु; T [ओ]वश्च् (for वस्च्यु). Cv (as in Dv₂ only): ओ।
वृक्णः ॥ Other schools usually give the root with ओ added (as in Dv₂ T here). The root contains a dental s in the penultimate, though MSS. read it with a palatal s owing to the influence of the following palatal consonant. Cf. Cd r: दन्स्योपभाष्ट्रयम् ।
च्योपात् ताल्क्यः ॥

श्वच-श्वचि-ह् गत्यां, शच-ह् वाचि, शुचिर्-यञी। शौचे विशरणे क्लेदे, शुच् शोके, षच्-ङ सेवने॥ ११०॥ षच् संबन्धे, षस्च गतौ, षिच्-पशौव् क्षरणे, ष्टुच-। ङ प्रसादे, चकारान्ताः पश्चाशत् समुदीरिताः॥ १११॥

आख्यायामे, ऽयोछि-ग्रुञ्छे, उछी-श् बन्धसमापने। वर्जनेऽतिक्रमे, ऽथर्छ-श् मृतौं गमनमोहयोः॥ ११२॥ जर्छ-झर्छ-श मत्सींक्त्योः, प्रछौ-श् ज्ञीप्से, ऽथ पिष्छ-श। मिछ-श् बाघे, म्लेछ्-कि देखोक्तौ, मुर्छी मोह उष्छ्ये॥ ११३॥ युछ् प्रमादे, लाकि लक्ष लक्षणे, विछ-क लिषि। विछ-श् गतौ, वाकि कामे, स्मुर्छ-स्फुर्छा तु विस्मृतौ। हुर्छी कौटिल्ये, ऽथ हील लज्जे, लान्तोनविंशतिः॥ ११४॥

110. a) Cd.r Cal. Ed. 2 ধৰ ধৰ (for श्वच-श्वचि). Cd : द्वावाद्यो वकार्यकादी। पुनःपाठादाद्यो नेदनुबन्धः, हितस्तु सर्वे, एक एनेत् पाठवलाद्वाध्यमिति न्यायात्। किं त्वत्र मध्यमोऽपीदनुबन्धो भ्रान्तैः पठ्यते तद्धेयम् . अन्यथा आम्रेडितानुबन्धः वादाद्यमध्यमयो होन्-बन्धानुपपत्तेः॥ The commentator's contention, that if the second root were to be read with an anubandha इ (which can be dispensed with) there would be difficulty in connecting the anubandha & (read after the last root) with the first two roots, is strictly speaking correct (cf. 6°); but as all the MSS. (of the text) read the root as शांच and as there is not much difficulty in understanding what the author really means I have retained it. (The best course would have been to read the letter ভ after every root—*ধ্ব-ভ श्वचि-इ शचि-इ गत्यां.) — b) Dv, शुचिर्जई, — °) D, B विसर्णे. — d) Cd: शोचित...। ' प्रियतमा मां शोचते शोचते ' इति महानाटके | ब्यतीहारादात्मनेपदम् ॥ $D_{4.5}$ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. सेचने (for सेवने).

111. a) D_4 damaged from षस्व up to बन्ध (in 112^b). a) D_1 षान्छ; D_2 D_3 D_4 D_4 D_5 D_6 D_7 D_8 D_8

112. Before 112, Dv_2 ins. अथ छांताः. D_4 damaged up to बन्ध. — a) Cd: आछि आयामे इत्यादी [छकारस्य] द्वित्वामानः प्रकृतिश्रमनिरासार्थः। — b) $D_{3.5}$ (after alteration as in text) Dv T वंधे. — d) T -हिंसयोः (for मोहयोः). Cd: मूर्तिः कठिनीभानः।

113. a) D_3 मत्सोंक्तों. $-^b$) C_{al} . Ed. $_2$ मछोत्र ज्ञाप्ते अथो पिछ. $-^{ad}$) D_2 देशोक्तों. C_d : देश्या प्राम्या जित्त्रत्तस्क्रत-कथनिति यावत्। All MSS. (except D_2 C_d .r) H_1 0, H_2 1, H_3 2, H_4 3, H_4 3, H_5 4, H_5 4, H_6 5, H_7 5, H_8 6, H_8 7, H_8 7, H_8 8, H_8 8, H_8 9, H_8 9, H

114. ⁴) Cd: युङ्...अन्तःस्थाद्यादिः पञ्चमस्वरी। भोष्ठवर्गाद्यादिरिति रमानाथः।... अज क्षेपे गते, ऽजि-क् तु भास्यर्ज लर्जने, ऽर्ज-क । संस्कारे, ऽन्ज्-धिन व्यक्तिगतिम्रक्षण, ईजि तु ॥ ११५ ॥ ईज-ङ कुत्से गतो, उब्ज-शार्जने, ऽथोर्ज्-क जीवने । बले, ऽथर्ज-ङ् गतिस्थैयोंर्जनार्जन, ऋजि-ङ् धृजि ॥ ११६ ॥ एज्-ङ् दीसो, एज्नृ कम्पे, ओल्ज्युस्क्षेपणे, क्षजि-क् । तङ्के, क्षजि-क्षज-ष्मङ् दागत्योः, क्षीज् कृज हिक्कने ॥ ११७ ॥ कर्ज पीडे, कुज-खुजु स्तेये, खर्ज व्यथामृजोः । खज् मन्थे, खिज पाङ्गुल्ये, गज् मदे, गिज च स्वने ॥ ११८ ॥ गज-गर्ज-क् च, गर्जोर्जीशब्दे, गृजि गृज ध्वनो । गुज-स्यस्मिन्, गृजि गुज क्जने, जिज जज युधि ॥ ११९ ॥ जर्ज-श्र वाम्मर्त्सयोर् , णिज्-लिङ्जौ पोषे, णिजि-ल्इ च । शुद्धो, तुजि-क् भाषदार्थे, तुजि प्राणेऽवने, तुज ॥ १२० ॥ हिंसे, तर्ज-क्ष्ठ तर्ज् भर्ते, त्यजौ हानौ, तिज-क् शिते । तिज-ङ क्षान्तो च, तन्जु-ध् संकोचे, धृजि धृज ध्रजि ॥ १२१ ॥

बोह्यर्गशेषादिशित त्रिलोचनः ॥ $_^d$) T स्मूर्छ; Cd.r Cal.; Ed. स्कुर्छ (for स्मुर्छ). Dv_2 D_5 स्मूर्छ; T स्वूर्छ (corrupt) (for स्मुर्छ). Cd: द्वी दन्त्यादी हस्तिनो क्रमेण वकारीष्टय-वर्गद्वितीययुक्ती च। $-^e$) $D_{3^{-5}}$ Dv_1 B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. कौटिल्युके (for कौटिल्ये, Su). — After 114, D_3 Dv_2 ins. इति छाताः; D_5 B छातवर्गः.

115. Before 115, Dv₂ ins. অথ জানা: — °) T [अं] जुधिल.

116. a) Cd : उच्ज...। हस्वादिरोष्टयक् कारोपधः।...दन्त्यवकारत्वात् न्यूव्जतीत्यत्र दीर्घ इत्यप्येके।...आर्जवमवक्रीभावः।। cd) Dv₂ गतिस्थैर्येर्जनार्जव (for o थेर्जनार्जन).

117. ^a) D, वस (sic) (for कम्पे) — ^d)
D, हिष्कने. Cd: हिक्कनमध्यक्तशब्दः। सखेदस्यैवाव्यक्तशब्दे क्षीजे: प्रयोग इति रक्षितः।
क्षीजित सखेदो जनः। कुजति क्रोकिकः॥ Cf.
"क्षीजः अव्यक्ते शब्दे (P. Dh. I 256)।
क्षीजित। अस्यावन्तरं कुजतिने निर्दिश्यते।

कूजतेः स्वर्पयुक्तत्वात् पृथङ् निर्देशः। अन्यस्त्वाह् शीजकूजोः पृथक्करणाद्रथमेदोऽतुसंघेयः। तथा हि, कूजन्ति कपोतां इत्युक्ते स्वनन्तीति गम्यते। श्लीजति दासीत्युक्ते सखेदं स्वनतीति गम्यते। एवमन्यत्रापि घातुमेदेऽथमेदोऽवगन्तव्यः'॥ Dhātupradīpa P. 25.

118. a) D_4 Dv T कुजु (for कुज). D_3 खुज. - b) T स्थैयें (for स्तेयें). - c) T खज मंथे खज पांगब्ये.

119. ^{ab}) Dv, [ऊ]जंशब्दे. Cd : ऊर्जा बलं, तत्करणकः शब्द ऊर्जाशब्दः । गर्जति सिंहः॥ Cv: अस्मिन्निति ध्वनो ।

120. b) Cal. Ed., पेषे (for पोषे). $-^{c}$) Cd: भा दीप्तिः। षट्टाधों निकेतनहिंसा-बळदानानि (vide 146 ab). $-^{d}$) Cal. Ed. बळे (for sar).

121. a) D. Cal. Ed. इ्तर्जक (for तर्ज-नक). Cd: ताम(१ व)तर्जयदम्बरे दित रघुपयोग(12.41)स्तु तर्जनं तर्जस्त करोतीति की साध्यः॥ Cf. Mallinatha on the above

ध्रज ध्वजि ध्वज् ध्रिज गतौ, ओ-नज् डी हियि, पूज-क। पूजे, पिजि-क् भाषदार्थे, पिजि-ङ्ख वर्णपूजयोः ॥ १२२ ॥ स्यात् पृजि-छ्ड च संपर्के, भज-जो भागसेवयोः । भज-क् पाके, भजि-क् भासि, भ्रेजृ-इ च, भ्राज्-डणृटु च ॥ १२३ ॥ भुजो-शो वत्रणे, भुज-धो त्राणे भक्षे, भुजी-ङ तु । भर्जने, भ्रस्ज-जोश् पाके, भन्जो-धो मोटने, मुजि- ॥ १२४ ॥ मुज्-मज्-मार्ज-क् मृजाध्वन्योर् , मृज-छ्रष् शुद्धौ , मृज्-ष्वि तु । भूषे च , मस्जो-श्रद्धौ स्नाने बुडने, युज्-िक संयमे ॥ १२५ ॥ युजिर्-धोल् च युतौ , युज्-यौङ समाधो , युज-क्ड तु । निन्दे , यजै-जो देवाचीदानसंगक्षतौ , रुज-क् ॥ १२६ ॥ हिंसे , रुजो-शो भङ्गे , रिज्-ङ्ज्यर्थे , रन्ज्-य-रन्ज-मौल् । रागे, रेजृ-ङ राजृ-ज्य दीसौ , छाज् छाजि मर्सने ॥ १२७ ॥

passage: 'तर्ज भरतिने' (P. Dh. X 142) धातोश्रीरादिकादनुदात्तेत्त्वादात्मनेपदेन भाव्यम् । तथापि चक्षिको क्लिरणाज्ज्ञापकादनु-दात्तेत्त्वनिमित्तस्यानित्यत्वात् परस्मैपदमूह्य-मित्युक्तमाख्यातचिन्द्रकायाम् 'तर्जयते भत्सीयते तर्जयतीत्यपि च दश्यते कविषु '(cf. 1.4.15)। It may however be noted that the ātmanepaditva of the roots in the चुरादि class (to which the root तर्ज belongs) is due to the two express statements, आ कुस्मादात्मनेपदिनः and आ गवोदात्मनेपदिनः and has nothing to do with the system of accentuation, which is used in the first nine classes only. — ed) Cal. Ed. तित्रङ् क्षान्तौ च तंजुर्घ संकोचे पृजिपृज्ध्रिज ।

122. a) T₂ খুল্ (for গুল্). D₁ খিনজি (for খ্লাজ.) D₅ খালি খ্লা খিল गतात.

— b) D₂ খালজ্. — c) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) থিলফ্. — d) Dv₂ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. থিলিজফ্ (for ভল্ত). D₃ Dv T কুল্লখী: (for - খুলখী:), The reading

-कूजयोः is in agreement with the अन्यक्ते शब्दे of other schools.

123. f) Cd: भज क् पाके।...विश्राणने इति प्राञ्चः। विश्राणनं दानम्॥ — f) D $_4$ om. from ङ् च up to भर्जने (in 124f). — D $_1$ आज़ङ्ख्दु च; Cal. Ed. आजणुङ्खु च.

124. D4 om. up to भर्जने (in c) (cf. v. l. 123). — b) T रक्षे (for भक्षे). — c) T मुस्जजीश; Cal. Ed. 1 अस्जीवश. Cd: दन्त्यसोपधः।

125. a) D_5 B Cd.rCal. Ed. सुज्मन्ज्; D_{v_1} सुज (for सुज्-मज्). Cd: द्वावाद्यो भ्वादावेबान्यै: पत्र्येते । सुज्जति मोजिति । तत्रैव द्वितीयः सप्तमस्वरीति केचित् । मजिति ॥ — D_5 D_v T सृजाध्वन्यो. — cd) D_5 (before alteration as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. भूषे च मस्जोशस्वै। स्थात् स्नाने युजिक संयमे. Cd.r सस्जो... दन्त्यसमध्यः।

127. a) T मंजे (for मङ्गे). D4 बज्ह (for रिज्-ङ्). — Dv1 बज्यथे. Cd: ऋज्यथें मंजने ॥ Cr; ऋज्यथें भर्जने इति दुर्गादासः। भर्गे, ऽथ छरजी-ओ-छज्-ङ ब्रीडे, छज् छजि भर्त्सने।
छज्-कान्तधौं, छज-छुजि-क् भाषद्वार्थे, विजिर्-छिञौ ॥ १२८॥
वेके, विजी-धो विज-ङीशो भीकम्पे, छ-वृज्-िङ वृज्-ङछी।
त्यागे, वृजी-िक च, वृजी-ध् वृतौ च, बज् गतौ, ब्रज-क् ॥ १२९॥
संस्कृतौ च, विरेफौ तौ, शिजि-छ्किङ्डस्फुटध्वनौ।
धन्जौ-िक सङ्गे, ध्वन्जौ-िकङ्डाछिङ्गे, परज सर्पणे॥ १३०॥
धर्ज सर्जार्जने, सृज्-यौड विसर्गे, सृजौ-श च।
ट्वो-स्फूर्जा वज्जनिर्घोष, जकारान्ता द्विसप्ततिः॥ १३१॥

कामधेन्वास्तु रिजि($!^{\circ}$ ज्)ष्ट् अर्थे, ऋ अरिरेजत्, अर्थे सृजीति व्याख्यानम् ॥ Cv (as in Dv_2 ; as in Dv_1 क्ज्यथों सृजिः): ऋज्यथें सृजि । K_5 , on whom Vop. mainly draws, however, gives रिज as a variant of ऋज गतिस्थानार्जनोजनेषु (P. Dh. I 189) and not of ऋजि मर्जने (P. Dh. I 190). Cf. 'अन्ये तृद्विकोद्देकार्थं हलादिमेनं मन्यन्ते' (K_5 under I 189). - c) $D_{3\cdot5}$ (after alteration as in text) Dv_1 रेजृङ् च (for रेजृङ्). - d) D_4 T रुज् (for रुज्). D_2 रुजि (for रुजि).

128. $D_{2:4}$ om. (hapl.) 128^{ab} . — a) D_5 गर्मे (for भर्गे). Cal. Ed. $_2$ लस्जो (for लस्जी). Cd.r : आद्यः सोपघः । — T मर्जेघ लंजि ओलजङ् (corrupt). — b) D_5 लिज लज् (by transp).

129. b) Cd: भीकम्पे...द्वावर्थी (i.e. भीकम्प is a case of a samāhāra dvandva compound). $D_{1\cdot 3}$ स्वृजि; D_4 वृज्हि (for स्-वृज्-ि). - b) D_3 वृज्धी (for बृजी-धृ).

130. ") Cv: विरेफो रेफरहितो। वजित वाजयित॥ — तो means the two immediately preceding roots, मञ्ज and मज-क्. — ") Cr शिजिङ्लिक (for "द्ध-किङ्). Cd: शिजिङ्किक कुम्पुटस्वना। तालब्यादिः। अस्फुटस्वनिरिद्द भूषणकर्तृक एव, ' भूषणानां तु शिजितम्' इत्यमरात् (1.7.24)। इ, शिङ्यते।

ल ह शिङ्क्ते, कि ङ् शिजयते शिजते मजीरः। तालै॥ शिजद्वलयसुभगैर्नार्तितः कान्तया मे ' (Meghadūta 81) इति शत्रन्तं गणकृता-नित्यत्वात् ॥ To avoid the irregular form शिञ्जत, Mallinātha and some other commentators read in its place গিলা-. The other schools read this root only in the ad-class. - ed) Cd: ष्वज्ञौत्रिङ्... परिष्वजति पाञ्चाली मध्यमं पाण्डुनन्दनम् 'इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति कश्चित्...षरूज सर्पणे। दन्त्यसोपधः।...सज्जति। 'वचोऽपि परुषाक्षरं न च पदेषु संसज्जते ' इति शाकुन्तले (V 23, Ray's edition; this stanza is found only in the Bengali editions) गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ॥ The form सजते, though strictly apāṇinīya is, however, in close agreement with the epic idiom and is also sanctioned by the grammarians, as it is used by Patanjali, the great Bhāṣyakāra. Cf. "'हेत्मति च' इत्यत्र 'यदमिपायेषु सज्जन्ते ' इति भाष्यप्रयोगादयमात्मनेपद्यपि। " (Mādhavīya Dhātuvṛtti, under I 217).

131. ab) Cal. Ed. सर्जर्जने. D_{5} B Cd.r Cal. Ed. षर्ज सर्जाजने सञ्ज्योह विसर्गेड्य सृजीश च. $-^{d}$) D_{5} B Cd.r Cal. Ed. ट्वॉस्फुर्जो. Cd.r हस्वी. — After 131, D_{3} Dv2 ins. इति जाताः; D_{5} B जातवर्गः.

उद्झ-रू त्यागे, जर्झ-झर्झ-रू भत्सींक्योझीन्तिमास्त्रयः ॥ १३२ ॥

अह-क् तौच्छ्येऽनादरे, ऽहात्टाद्टक्डितिक्रमे वधे ।
अट इट् कट् कटि कटी गत्यामे-कट् वृतौ वृषि ॥ १३३ ॥
कीट् बन्धवर्णयोः, क्ट-कडप्रदाप्रमदोः, कुटि ।
वैकल्ये, कुट्-शि कौटिल्ये, कुट्-कुट-कड प्रतापने ॥ १३४ ॥
कुट्ट-क् कुत्साच्छिदोः, किट् कट्वत्, खिट्ट च भयमीमयोः ।
खह-क् वृतौ, खोट्ट गत्याघाते, खट् काब्क्षि, गोष्ट-ङ ॥ १३५ ॥
संघाते, घट्ट-क हिंसे च, घटि-क्यिप बुतौ, घट-व्- ।
ङम् चेष्टे, घुट्-डल्ट परिवर्ते, घुट्-शि प्रतीहतौ ॥ १३६ ॥

132. $^a)$ D_{1-5} Dv_1 Cal. Ed. $_1$ उज्झश्,; Dv_2 उड्झश्,; T उझश्, Cd.r: हस्वादिर्द-स्यवर्गतृतीयोपधः ।...जोपध(Cr जकारोपध) इस्येके ॥ — After 132, D_3 Dv_2 ins. इति झांताः; D_5B झांतवर्गः.

133. Before 133, Dv_2 ins. अथ टांताः. — ab) Cd.r: अट्ट्यू...ट्र्यान्तः 1... एकटकार इति रामः (तन्मते आटयतांति मनोरमा — adds Cr.) ॥— MSS. [S]टाटाट्यू (for s टांत्रांद्रट्यू.). D_1 तीच्छे. Sटात्टा = अट्ट अत्ट अद्टङ् अतिकमे. Cd.r: त्रयः कमान्मूर्यन्यवर्गाद्य-दन्त्यवर्गाद्य-तृतीयोपधाः । इ अटिट्रियते अतिदियते अहिटियते खळ राजा ॥ — abcda) Dv_2 om कद. $D_{1\cdot2}$ अटिद कट कटि कटी. Cd: पृथक्पाठात् तृतीयो नेद्नुबन्धः, तद्व्यवधानात् पूर्वे त चथा। एवं पृथक्पाठान् तृतीयो नेद्नुबन्धः, तद्व्यवधानात् पूर्वे त तथा।

134. ab) B Cd Cal. Ed. (in agreement with other schools) कीदक् (for कीद). Cv: कीटति। Cd.r: क, कीटयति कीट:। वर्ण: कैश्विच मन्यते (Cr वर्ण न पठन्ति मनोरमाकाराः)॥ — D, कूटक्डपदामदोः (submetric); D₂ Dv₂ °पदाममुदोः; D₃

क्रदङ्क प्रमादाप्रमुदोः; D_4 क्रूटबङ्गप्रमाप्रमदोः; D_5 क्रूटबङ्गप्रसादाप्रमुदोः; D_{V_1} क्रूटबङ्गप्रदां-प्रमदोः; D_{V_2} क्रूटबङ्गप्रदां-प्रमदोः; D_{V_3} क्रूटबङ्गप्रदाप्रमदोः; D_{V_4} क्रूटबङ्गप्रदाप्रमदोः; D_{V_4} क्रूटबङ्गप्रदाप्रमदोः; D_{V_5} क्रूट-बङ्गप्रदाप्रमदोः). क्रूट-बङ्गप्रसादाप्रदोः (for क्रूट-बङ्गप्रदाप्रमदोः). क्रूट-बङ्गप्रसादाप्रदेश च. D_{V_5} अपदाप्रमदोः = अप्रदायां अप्रमदि च. D_{V_5} अपदाप्रदानम्। D_{V_5} अपदा प्रदानम्। D_{V_5} अपदा प्रदानम् D_{V_5} अपदा प्रद

135. b) D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. - भीषयोः (for भीषयोः). — ^{cd}) D₁ Dv₂ घृतौ; D₂ घृरतौ; D₄ प्रश्तौ; D₄ प्रश्तौ; D₅ (for इतौ). D₂₋₄ Dv₂ T ग(D₄ म) स्थां घाते.

136. b) Cd: छुत्यथेंनैव पाक्षिकचुरादिले सिद्धे (cf. 13^{ab}) किकरणमर्थान्तरेऽपि पाक्षिकचुरादिलार्थम्। — c) Cd: घटते...। 'घटतीति घटो ज्ञेयो नाघटन् घटतामियात्' इति तु घटतेः पचादित्वादन्, ततो घट इवाचरतीति कौ साध्यम्॥ — D_3 T परीवर्ते. D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. ङम चेष्टे घुदङ्ख परि-(Cal. Ed. री-).

घट-क चाले, घट-ङ च, चिट प्रेषे, चट-क् वधे। चर च भेदे, चेष्ट-ङीहे, चुद्द-क् चुर चुटि तुच्छने॥ १३७॥ चुटि-क् छेदे, चुट-च्छुट्-कशि च, जट् झट संहतौ। णर नृत्यहिंसयोर् , णर्-म नती, तर्-काहती, तट ॥ १३८ ॥ उच्छाये, तुट्-शि कलहे, त्रुट-क्ड त्रुट्-यशि च्छिदि। नट णट्वन् , नट-क् भ्रंशे, पट-क् च लिषि, पट्ट गतौ ॥ १३९॥ पुट्-शि श्लेषे, पुट-क् चूर्णे भासि, पिट् संहती ध्वनी। पुरु-क् तौच्छये, बुट्-िक हिंसे, भट् मृतौ, भट्-म भाषणे ॥ १४० ॥ म्लेट-म्रेट्-मेट् उन्मादे, मुटि मर्दे, कि-मुट् क्षुदि। मुट्-शि त्वाक्षेपे च, यौट् संबन्धे, रौट्नादरे ॥ १४१ ॥ रेंटू-ज्याचे, रट्र च वाचि, रुटि स्तेये, रुट-क् रुषि। ृ बुतौ, रुट्र-छुट-छुड् दीप्तिप्रतिहत्योर् , छुटि हुतौ ॥ १४२ ॥ लुट-क् भासि, लऋ-लुट्-य लुट् विलोटविलोडयोः। **खुण्ट-क्यवज्ञाचीर्ये,** छट् बाल्योक्त्योर् , **ड्-**छोष्ट संहती ॥ १४३ ॥ लोट्रन्मादे, वेष्ट-ङ वट्ट वेष्टे, वटि-क वण्टने। वट-मोक्तौ, व्युटि-क क्षित्यां, विटाक्रोशे स्वने, ऋ-शौट् ॥ १४४॥

^{137.} b) Dv_{2} B चिटक् . $-^{d}$) Cd : आद्यष्टद्वयान्तः। एकटकार् इति रामः॥

^{138.} a) D_1 चुटि (for चुटिक्). D_4 Cal. Ed. छुट क् (for च्छुर-क). b) D_5 reads from संहती up to चुर (in 139 b) on marg. b0 D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4 D_5 D_5

^{139.} D_5 reads up to जुद (in b) on marg; B reads 139^{ab} on marg. — c) D_3 B अंसे.

^{140.} a) D3 T पुट्क (for पुट-कू).

^{141. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₄ B न्नेटम्लेट; Cal. Ed. म्लेट मेट (for म्लेट-मेट). D₁ मेटमेट (for मेट-मेट्ट). — ^d) D_{1.2} रीड्नादरे; D₄D₇₁ रोड्ना रे , D₅ D₇₂ Cd.r Cal. Ed. 2 रौट्ट

ना°; T काष्ट ना° (sic); Cal. Ed, रोट्रना° (for रौट्रना°). Cd: नादरोऽनादरः।

^{142. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D_4 $\stackrel{?}{\downarrow}$ E (for $\stackrel{?}{\downarrow}$ E). — ^d) D_{3-5} D_{v_1} -प्रतीहत्थोर्.

^{143.} a) D_s B (sup. lin. as in text) भाषि; Cd.r Cal. Ed. भाषे (for भाषि). - a) Cd.r: छण्टिक...दन्त्यनप्रकृतिः दयोगान्मूर्थन्यः। तेन भ्वादिपक्षे यगादी नलोपे छळाते इत्यादि। - a) T बाल्योक्तौ.

^{144.} a) D_1 लोड़न्मादे; D_5 लोट्टन्मादे. b) D_3 वटिंक; D_5 Cd.r Cal. Ed. वटिंकि (for वटिं-क), D_3 बंघटने (sic) (for वेष्टने). -c) $D_{2\cdot3}$ (before alteration as in text) Dv_2 T न्युटिं कि; D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. सुटिंक (for न्युटिं-क). -d) Dv_2 T ऋशोद्द.

गर्वे, शट-वड श्लाघे, शट्ट सादे शीणों गतौ रुजि।
शिट्-िषटानादरे, षृद्द-क् तौच्छये च, षट अंशके ॥ १४५ ॥
षद्द-क् निकेतने हिंसे बले दाने, स्फुट-क् भिदि।
स्फुटिर् विशरणे, स्फुट्-शि विकाशे, स्फुट्-ड च, स्फुटिक् ॥ १४६ ॥
नर्मण्याड: स्फुट्-क हिंसे, स्फिट्-क वृत्यां च, सुद्द-क।
चानादरे, स्मिट-क् च, स्निट्-क च स्नेहे, स्फुट-स्फट।
शीणों, हट्ट विषि, हेट्ट बावे, टान्ता इत्येकसप्तति: ॥ १४७ ॥

अठि-क् बठ गते, ऽथोठोपघाते, डेठ बाधने। कुठि खोटनवैकल्यालस्ये, कठ् तङ्कने, कठि-॥ १४८॥ कि आध्याने, कठि-ङ च, गुठि-क् वेष्टे, पिठ क्लिशि। वधे, पठ् वाचि, बठ् पैन्ये, मठ् वासमदयोर्, मठि-॥ १४९॥

^{145.} a) D_{v_2} वर्गे (for गर्ने). $-^b$) D_{s} शीर्णे. D_{t} ऋंजि. $-^d$) D_{t} तीच्छे D_{s} तीच्छये चाथ घटांशके.

^{147. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₅ Dv, स्फुटकू; Cal. Ed. ₁ स्फटकू (for स्फुट्र-क). — ^b) D₂ स्फेटक; Dv₁ Cal. Ed. स्फटकु; BT स्फुट्रक (for स्फिट-क). D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्फुट्रक (for सुट-क). — ^c) D_{4.5} Dv₁ B Cd Cal. Ed. स्मिट-क्). — ^d) D₁₋₅ Dv B T स्फुटिस्फुट; Cal. Ed. ₁ स्फुटिस्फुट, Cd: द्वावाद्यस्विरणावोष्ट्यवर्गद्वितीययुक्ती।

पञ्चमस्विरिणाविति भ्रमो हेयः (Cr °स्विरिणाविति न वाच्यम्)। तथाले (Cr. om.) सजातीयतया 'स्फुट-क् भिदि' इत्यादीनां संनिधाने प्राठेप्यत् (Cr °धावपठनां [? °नात])। एवं संख्यापि न संगच्छते। स्फुटिर्विशरणे इत्यनेनैवेष्टसिद्धौ शेषधातीश्च वैयर्ध्य स्थात्॥ — For the root स्फुट in other dhatupathas, cf. v. l. 39. — °) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ Dv_2 शीणे. — f) T एकविंशतिः (!). — After 147, D_3 ins. इति टांताः; D_5 B टांतवर्गः

^{148.} Before 148, Dv₂ ins. अथ ठांताः, — ^a) sथोठ = sथ + उठ (Cd.r: हस्लादिः).

^{149.} c) D_{1} Dv_{2} T बंधे; $D_{2\cdot 4}$ B Cal. Ed. बंधे; $D_{3\cdot 5}$ वंधे (for वंधे). T दैन्ये; Cal. Ed. स्थीं स्थे (for पैन्ये). Cd: पैन्य(Cal. Ed. स्थीं स्थे) भिह्न सामर्थ्यम् । $-^{d}$) D_{5} B Cd.r Cal. Ed. (against metre) वासमर्द्योर्. Cd: मर्दः कैश्विज मन्यते। Cr: मर्दमर्थं नेन्छिन्त बृद्धाः॥

ङ लाध्याने, मुठि-ङ तु पछाये, रठ भाषणे । रठोपघाते, रठ-छङ्क् प्रतीघाते, ऽथ रुठ्-छठि ॥ १५० ॥ गत्याळस्यस्तेयखोटे, छ-छठ्-ङ छठ रादिवत् । छठ्-शि छोठे, छण्ठ-क चौर्ये, विठ-ङ्डेकचरे, वठ ॥ १५१ ॥ स्थौल्ये, शठ-कड श्राघायां, शठ् वधक्लेशकैतवे । शठ्-काळस्ये, श्रठ्-श्रिठ-क् च गत्यसंस्कृतसंस्कृते ॥ १५२ ॥ ग्रुठि ग्रुठ् खोटने, ग्रुठ्-काळस्ये, ग्रुठि-कि शोषणे । सठ-स्वठ-क् श्रठार्थे, हठ् कीळबन्ये बळाळुतौ । प्रतौ, हेठ्-ग खचे, हेठ्-ङ बाघे, विंशतिक्षिभिः ॥ १५३ ॥

अद्ड अड्डाभियोगे, ऽइ-रन् व्यापे, ऽडुद्यम, ईड-ल्ड् । स्तुतौ, ईड-क् चौलडि-क्युत्क्षेपे, कइ-शादने, कडि- ॥ १५४॥ डब् च दर्पे, कडि-क् भेदे रक्षणे, ल्ट-क्ष्विडा-ङ्गि । स्नेहे मोक्षे, क्रीडृ खेले, कुड्-शि बाल्येऽदने, कुडि-ड् ॥ १५५॥

^{150.} c) D_1 [S]থ হল (sic); T হরপ্তর্ন্তই (for হন-ন্তই), $-\frac{d}{}$) T च (for Sq.).

^{151. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) T ন্তুঠন্ত (for ন্ত-ন্তুই-ন্ত). — ^c) Cal. Ed. ন্তাই (for ন্তাই). D₁·₃ ন্তুক্ক; D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. ন্তুঠন্ক; Dv₂ T ন্তুঠন্ক্ (for ন্তু°ই-ক).

^{152. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) Cal. Ed. स्थाैल्ये शठकड क्षाघे. — ^b) D₄ Dv₂ बंघ-; B बंघ; Cal. Ed. बंघ-(for वघ-). — ^c) D₁ शुठिक् (for श्विट-क्). — ^d) D₅ गत्यसंस्कृति- (for °संस्कृत-).

^{153. °)} D₄ स्वठ; Dv Cal. Ed. स्वठ्रक (for स्वठ-क्.). D_{1.2} स्ठार्थे; D₅ स्वठाथें (for स्वठाथें). — ^d) D_{1.2.4} Cr कीलवंध-. — ^d) T होठ (for हेट्र-ग). Cd.r: श, हेठती हेठन्ती। — Cv: खचो भूतिपूत्युःपत्तिः। D_{1.3.5} (before alteration) Dv₂ हेठ्ठल; D₄ हेठ्ठला; T होठ्ठल (for हेठ्ट्-जल). D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. प्लुती हेठश खचे हेठ्ठ्य (D₅ [by alteration] Cd Cal. Ed. हेठ्ठ्) बाघे

ठा विशातिस्त्रिमः (Cal. Ed., बाधे ठान्तास्त्रि-विश्वतिः [for]). Cd: अत्र संख्यायामेको नास्तीति चिन्त्यम् । The shortage is due to his reading छुद्र for छुण्ट् (151°) which loses its number, since there are other roots with the same spelling. — After 153, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति ठांताः; D₅ B ठांतवर्गः.

^{154.} Before 154, Dv_2 ins. अथ डांताः. — ") Cd: द्वी कमाद् दन्त्यमूर्धन्यवर्गनृतीयोपधी। अड्डिडिषति, अडिड्डिषति। क्रिपि अद्, अड्। अभियोगः समाधानम् ॥ Dv_2 [ऽ]डर्न् (for ऽइ-रन्). — ") Cal. Ed. 1 कड् मक्षणे. Cd: कड्श अदने।...पाञ्चस्तु वेदेधूचारणमेदार्थं भ्वादावप्येनं पठन्ति॥

^{155. &}quot;) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. जङ् (for ङ्ज्). Cd: दर्प इह हर्षः ।... अयमास्मने-पदीत्यन्ये। कदाचित् परस्मेपदार्थों अकारः । अनेकार्थत्वात् तुषापनयनेऽपि। कण्डते तण्डुलान् लोकः ॥

दाहे, ऽथ कुढि वैकल्ये, कुढि-क् रक्षे, ऽथ कृड्-शि तु। घान्ये मक्षे, कड्ड कद्ड कार्करेथे, खोडृ खोटने ॥ १५६॥ खुढि-क् खन्ने, खुढ-खुढि-खड-क् भेदे, खिढ-क् मिथ। गिढि गण्डे, गइ-म सेके, गुडि-क् वेष्टे, ऽथ गुड्-शि च॥ १५७॥ रक्षे, शि-धुइ च व्याघाते, चुढि तौच्छ्ये, चुढि-क् छिदि। चुड चुद्ड कृतौ हावे, चिढ-क् रोषे, चिड-क्डिप ॥ १५८॥ जुड-श्र गतौ, जुइ-शि बन्धे, जुड-क् नोदे, तड-क् विषि। तिड-क्डप्याहतौ, तोड्नादरे, तुड्ड तुडु तु॥ १५९॥ तुड्-दुड्-शि मजने, दाड-धाड़-क् शीणौं, शि-नुइ वधे॥ १६०॥ दुइ-दुड्-शि मजने, दाड-धाड़-क् शीणौं, शि-नुइ वधे॥ १६०॥

156. a) D_3 वैक्कव्ये (for वैकल्ये). $-\frac{b}{D_{1\cdot4.5}}$ $D_{7\cdot4.5}$ $D_{7\cdot4.5}$ $D_{7\cdot4.5}$ $D_{7\cdot4.5}$ $D_{7\cdot4.5}$ $D_{7\cdot5}$ $D_$

. 157. ab) D_{1.2} खजे (for खड़े). D₃ खुडिक् (for खुडि). D, खुडक्; D4 खड्क (for खड-क्). Cd : खोडयति...खुण्डयति... खाडयति । द्वितीय आधस्वरीति कातन्त्राद्याः। स्वमते तु द्वितीयस्याद्यस्वरित्वे पूर्वोऽगीदनुबन्धः स्यात्। पञ्चमस्वरित्वे तु सजातीयस्य पुनः-पाठादाद्यो नेदनुबन्धः। खण्डयतीत्यादिप्रयोगस्तु 'खडि-इ मथि' इत्यस्मात् घित खण्डं करोतीति त्री साध्यः। तस्य भेदवाचित्वं तु धातूनामने-कार्थत्वात्॥ - °) Cd: गडि गण्डे। इ. गण्डे कपोलविषयकियायाम्॥ Cd.r: रमानाथस्तु (Cr कश्चित्तु) कडु (Cr कड) कार्कश्ये इत्यस्मात् कार्कश्य इत्यस्यानुवृत्त्या (Cr इत्यनुवर्त्य) कपोलकर्तृककार्कश्येऽयमिति . ब्याख्याय गण्डति कपोलः पांशुनेत्युदाहृतवान् (Cr °दाजहार)। केचितु (Cr अन्ये तु) गण्ड इति शब्दस्य व्युत्पत्य(Cr शब्दव्युत्पादना)-थेमेवायं धातुर्मन्तव्यो न त्वस्यान्यत्र प्रयोग इत्याहुः॥ D_{3'5} Dv₁ गडम् (for गङ्ग्-म). — ^d) Cd: गुडि क् वेष्टे।...अनेकार्थत्वाच्चूर्णा-करणेऽपि।

158. c) T हानौ (for हावे).

160. D_3 reads up to तुड्-शि on marg. — ") D_1 तुड्ड; D_2 तुड्ड; T तुड (for तुड्ड). D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. तुडिङ् (for तुड्-ि). Cd: द्वी पश्चमस्विर्णो। पूर्वस्य ऋदतुबन्धसाफल्यार्थमिकारः परस्यैव, तद्व्यव्यानात् ङकारोऽपि तथा।...वधः पूर्वधातुपक्षे दिघाकरणमिति गोविन्दमहः...शेषधातुपक्षे वधो निपीडनमिति रमानाथः॥ — ") D_2 हुड् तुङ्; $D_{3\cdot 4}$ Dv_1 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. हुड्हुड् (for दुङ्-हुड्ड). Cv (as in Dv_1): बोडति। शि, हुडति ॥ (as in Dv_2) शि, दुडति अदुडीत्। हुडति अदुडीत्। हुडति अदुडीत्। Cd.r: द्वी रेफयुक्तै।

नइ-क भंशे, पिड-क् गत्यां, पडू-पिडि-क् संहतों, पिडि-क्। तत्र, पीडॄ-क् बाधगाहे, पुडि मर्दें, पृड-श् सुदि॥ १६१॥ शि-बुडुत्सर्गसंवृत्योर् , भिड-क् वाचि, भिड-क् शिवे। भुइ-शि संवृतिसंहत्योर् , भुडि-ङ स्याद् भृतौ वृतो ॥ १६२॥ भुइ-भिइ-मेटृ उन्मादे, मृइ-गश् मोदे, मिड-क् च, कि-। मिडि भूषे, मिडि-ङ विभागे वेष्टे, मुडि च्छिदि॥ १६३॥ मर्दें, मुडि-ङ मग्ने, ऽथ योडृ रोडृ तु टान्तवत्। रोडृ रोइवल्, लइ विलासे, लइ-मोन्मन्यनजिह्वयोः॥ १६४॥ लइ-कोपसेवे, लइ-ङक् वीप्से, लडि-कि भासने। ओ-लडि-क्युत्क्षेपणे, लुइ मन्थे, लुड-शि संवृतौ॥ १६५॥ श्लेष, लोइ-लोडृ उन्मादे, लुण्ड-क् चौर्यें, विडाकुशि। विड-क् विभागे, विड-ङ वेष्टे च, वीइ-यिज क्षिपि॥ १६६॥ लज्जे, वाढृ-ङ आधावे, बुइ-शि भुड्यर्थमज्जयोः। शाड़-क् श्लाघे, शीड़ गर्वें, शिड-क् संघरुजोः, स्थुड॥ १६०॥ शाड़-क् श्लाघे, शीड़ गर्वें, शिड-क् संघरुजोः, स्थुड॥ १६०॥

(Cr only: पुनःपाठात्पूर्वस्य न कुटादित्वम् ।) होडिति...शि, दुडिति, अंदुडीत् । एती कश्चिन्न मन्यते (Cr केचिदिमी नेच्छन्ति)॥ - d) D_{2^*4} शीर्णे.

162. D_4 om. up to भिंड-ङ् (cf. v. l. 161). — ") D_3 D_7 (Comm. as in text) शिबुङ . D_2 संपृत्योर्; D_7 -संहत्योर् . D_7 -संहत्योर् . D_7 -संहत्योर् (corrupt) (for -संहत्योर्). — ") D_4 : भिंडक् शिवे । शिवं कल्याणिकया वेदेब्वेव । प्रतारणे प्रसिद्धोऽत्रम् ॥ — ") $D_{1\cdot 2}$ D_{7} संस्ति-; D_{5} om.; T संह्ति- (for संहति-). D_{5} -संब्रत्योर् (for संह°). — ") D_{3} सुदिङ . D_{3} सुती; T स्तौ (for सृतौ). D_{2} स्तौ; D_{3} स्तौ (for सृतौ).

163. a) D_{3} मलेडमेइमेड्ड; D_{4} मेडमलेड्-मेड्. $-^{b}$) B क (for कि-). $-^{d}$) Cd(quoted by Cr as a view of कश्चित्): छेद इह लोमच्छेद एव। मुण्डति मुण्ड नापितः, लोमरहितं करोतीत्यर्थः।

164. b) Dv₁ BT यौड (for यौड़). — d) D₅Dv₂ T [उ]न्मथन-. D₃₋₄Dv₂ T -जिह्मयोः; Dv₁ B -जिह्मयोः (for -जिह्नयोः).

165. ab) D_3 लडक क् ज्ञीप्से; $D_5 D_{V_2}$ $Cd.r Cal. Ed. लडक ह् वीप्से; <math>D_{V_1}$ लडक कीप्से (for $^{\circ}$ क्क् वीप्से). BT लड्कोपसेवने लड्क ह (for a). D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. सापणे; Cr (gloss: साप: कथनं) सापे (submetric) (for भाराने).

166. ") D₃ लौड्लोडृ. — °) D₄ वडिडक् (for वडि-ङ).

167. ') D₄ शोंड़ (for शोंड़). — ^d) Cal. Ed., स्फुड (for स्थुड). स्फ़ड्-िश वृत्यां, स्फ़िडि-ब् फ़्लें, स्फ़िडि-क् नर्मणि, हुड़-िश तु। मग्ने, हुडि-ब् च संघे, हुड्-हूड्-हूड्-हूड्-हू गतौ॥ १६८॥ हौड-हौड़-ब् च, हिडिङ होड़-ब्डिप, ड-हेड़् च। अनादरें, हेड्-म वेष्टे, डान्ताः षट्सप्ततिर्मताः॥ १६९॥

ढुन्ढान्वेषण इत्येको ढकारान्तः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ १७० ॥

अण् रवे, ऽण्-ड्य प्राण, ऋण्-व्द् गतौ, ओण्यपसारणे।
कण् आर्तस्वरे, कण्-म गतौ, कण्-क निमीलने॥ १७१॥
कुण्-शोपकरणे, क्वण् च शब्दे, कूण-क्ड संकुचि।
क्षण-क्षिण्-दुव् वधे, घण्-घृण्-दुव् दीप्तौ, घृण-घिण्-घुणि-इ॥१७२॥
प्रहणे, घुण्-ङ घुण-श घूर्ण-जश् भ्रमणे, चण।
शब्दे, चण्-मि गतौ हिंसे, चण्-म दाने, शि-चुण् छिदि॥ १७३॥
चूर्ण-क् पेषे, चूण-त्ण-क् संकोचे, क्-त्ण्-ङ पूरणे।
तण्-दुव् मक्षे, तुण-श्-कुंह्ये, दुण-श् जैह्ये वधे गतौ॥ १७४॥

^{168.} a .) D_1 स्फिडिङ् (for स्फुडि-ङ्). $-^b$) Cd.r: स्फुडिङ् नर्मणि।...अयमाद्यस्वरीति कातन्त्राद्याः (Cr केचित्)। पश्चमस्वरयुक्तोऽनार्ष इति गोविन्दभट्टः। $-^d$) $D_{3\cdot 5}$ हुडहुङ्क् (for हुड-हुड्ड-ङ्).

^{169.} $^a)$ D_3 होंड (for होंड). $-^b)$ D_4 D_{V_1} - हें हुड्ड पि (for होंड़-ड्डपि). $D_{1\cdot 2}$ अनादरे (for ङ हेंडू च). $-^c)$ $D_{1\cdot 2}$ हेंड्ड च (for अनादरे). T होंड्स; Cal. $Ed._1$ हेंड्ड (for हेंड्-स). - After 169, D_3Dv_2 ins. इति डांताः; D_5B डांतवर्गः.

^{170.} $D_{1^{-2}4}T$ om. 170; Dv_1 reads it on marg. $sec.\ m.$ — ") Dv_1 इत्सेके. Cd: ढुण्डान्वेषणे। ढाडान्तो नोपधः, ढयोगान्मूर्धन्यस्तेन यगादौ तक्षोपे ढुट्यत इत्यादि। ढुण्डित धनं छोकः॥Cr: मूर्धन्यवर्गचतुर्थाद्यन्तः, ढयोगान्मूर्धन्यस्तेन कर्मणि 'ढुट्यते रामचन्द्रेण जानकी विपिन प्रमुः (१)'। 'राधा ढुण्डित माधनम्।' धातुप्रदीपमनोरमादौ अस्यादर्शना-

हौिककत्वमवगन्तन्यम् ॥ — b) D_5 D_{V_1} ढकारः परिकार्तितः.

^{171.} Before 171, Dv2 ins. अथ णांताः. — ") BCd.r Cal. Ed. [s]ण् यङ् (for sण्ड्य). D_{3°5} Dv1BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. ऋण्डुम्. — ") D1B कण्(for कण्).

^{172. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) D₄ क्वणक्ङ; D₅ कुणक्ङ; Cd Cal. Ed. कूण् कङ (for कूण-क्ङ). Cd: षष्ठस्वरी।...पञ्चमस्वरीत्येके॥

^{173. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₅ om. घुण्ङ. D₃ (before alteration as in text). घुणिश (for खुण-श). Cd: अत्र आन्तीर्मध्यमः कुटादी पठ्यते तद्धेयमन्येषामसंमतत्वात्, तथात्वे परस्थितानुबन्धस्य पूर्वेण संबन्धापत्तेश्व ॥ — ^b) DvB Cal. Ed. घूणेञ्च. — ^c) D₁ चण्म.

^{174.} b) D₅Dv₁B तूण्वङ (for ক্রুপ্জ). — b) D_{1.2}T तृणञ्च; D_{3.4} সূজয়;
D₅Dv₂B Cd.r Cal. Ed. রুপ্য় (for
রুপ-য়). D₁ जैहो. — b) D₄T हणয়; Dv₂

धण ध्वण ध्रण ध्वाने, पण-क् व्यवहृतौ स्तुतौ ।
पिणृ प्रेषे गतौ क्षेषे, पुण-श् धर्मे, पुण-श् तृपि ॥ १७५ ॥
पूण-क् संघाते, फण-ण् निःस्नेहने, फण-मिण् गतौ ।
बण् ब्रण् भ्रण् शब्द, ऋ-मण् च, भ्रूण-क्ङाशाविशङ्कयोः ॥ १७६ ॥
मण् क्जे, श्-मुण् प्रतिज्ञाने, मृण्-श हिंसे, रण-म् गतौ ।
रण् व्रण् रुत्यू-वण् च, षृण्-दुव् भक्षे, वेणृ-व् निशामने ॥ १७७ ॥
वादित्रादानगमनज्ञानचिन्तासु, वर्ण-क ।
वर्णे, शोणृ गतेऽस्मिन्, शण्-श्रण्-म दाने, श्रण-क् तथा ।
श्रोण-श्रोणृ तु संघाते, णान्ताः पश्चाशदीरिताः ॥ १७८ ॥

अत् सातत्यगते, ऽतीति बन्धे, ऋत् स्पर्धनैज्ययोः।
घृणागत्योः, कृत-ध् नेष्टे, कृत-रूप च्छिदि, कृत-क ॥ १७९॥
संशब्दे, कित् संशयेच्छावासारोग्ये, र्छि-कित् मतौ ।
चते-व् याचे, चिती ज्ञाने, चित्-डक् च, चिति-कि स्पृतौ ॥१८०॥
चृत्-कि संदीपने, चृत्-श हिंसे प्रन्थे, चुत-च्युतिर् ।
क्षरे, ज्युत-जुतु-ड बुत्यां, जुतिर् चाथ बुत्ल्ड-क्डिप ॥ १८१॥

Cal. Ed. दुण्श (for दुण-श्र). D₁T जैहो. B गतौ वधे (by transp.); T वदे गतौ.

175. °) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. पे (D₅ [before alteration] पि)ण पेषे.

176. ab) D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. फणण निस्नेहे. D_4Dv_1T निस्नेहने (for नि:स्ने°). - c) $D_{2^{14}}$ 5 Dv_1 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. जण जण (by transp.). - d) Cal. Ed. भूण्कहुता-.

177. a) D_5 प्रतीज्ञाने. b $D_{2.5}B$ Cd.r Cal. Ed. मृणश्. b $D_2.5$ (hypermetric) (for मक्षे).

178. ^e) Dv₂ श्लोणश्लोणश्लोणृ (hypermetric); T शोणश्लोणृ. — After 178, D₂Dv₂ ins. इति णांताः; D₂B णांतवर्गः. ✔ Cr breaks off with णान्तवर्गः.

^{179.} a) sतीति = Sति इति ($Cv: \xi I$ इन्छते।). But Cd (against $K \xi$): शेषो दीर्घादिः।...ईन्छते॥ a D_1 इनितम् (sic); D_5BCd Cal. Ed. इतीम् (for इत-म्). a D_3 (before alteration as in text) .5 B Cd Cal. Ed. इतीम्ए; Dv_1 इत्तम् (for इत-२ए). Cd: कृतक। ...कीतीदशस्य नित्यत्वेऽपि कृतपाटः कीतीदेशस्य क्विच् ्यामचारम्चनार्थः। तेन अचीकृतदित्यादि सिद्धम्॥

^{180. &}quot;) D₁.₂T संशयेक्षा-. — "d) D₅B चित्कइ. Cal. Ed. चित(Cal. Ed.₁ "ती)-कङ् च चितिक् स्मृती.

^{181. &#}x27;) T Cd Cal. Ed क्षरणे जुत्ज्यु-(T ज्युत्जु)तृह युत्यां. — ') D_BB 'Cd Cal. Ed. ज्युतिर्.

नृत्य नर्ते, पत्यकेशे, पल्ट-ज् गत्यां च, पुस्त-क । वन्दे, बुस्त-क् च नाद्ययादत्योर् , मुस्त-क संहतौ ॥ १८२ ॥ यत्-क खेदोपस्करयोर् , निरः प्रत्यर्पणे, यती-ङ् । यत्ने, युत्त-ङ दीप्तौ, वृत्-क च, वृत्-ङ्ब्ल्ट वर्तने ॥ १८३ ॥ वृत्-वावृत्-युङ संभक्तौ वरणे, वस्त-ङक् वधे । लट-श्विता-ङ् शौक्ल्ये, श्वूत्-श्र्युतिर् स्यात् क्षरे, शस्त-पस्ति-लुर् । स्वप्ने, ष्वर्त स्वर्त गत्यां तङ्के, तालिशदेकतः ॥ १८४ ॥ क्वथे-ज् निष्पचने, कथ्-क प्रतिहर्षे, ऽथ कि-कथ । कथ्-म कथ्-म कथ्-म कथ्-म वघे, कुथि क्लेशे च, कुथ्-य तु ॥ १८५ ॥ पृतित्वे, कत्य-ङ श्लाघे, कुन्य-कुन्य-ग् श्लिषि क्लिशि । प्रिय-ङ् जैङ्क्ये, प्रन्य-किग दर्भे, नाष्ट्-ङ् दवाशिषोः ॥ १८६ ॥ ऐस्पेऽर्थने, पुथ्-य हिंसे, पुथि कुन्थे, पुथ-क् त्विषि । पथे-ज् गत्यां, पिथ-क च, प्रोय्-व्य्पपिणे, पृथ-क् ॥ १८० ॥

वस्त-ङक् वध स्विताङ् । शौक्स्ये श्वुतश्च्युतिर्तुं स्यास्त्ररणे शस्तपहित-

षास्त-छुर्।

[(L.₂) T श्च्युत (for श्चुत). D_4 श्च्युतिर्छ; T श्च्युतिर्यु (for श्च्युतिर्यु).] - ef) D_5 स्वर्त (for रूवती). D_5 Cd Cal. Ed. (with other schools) स्वर्ते क्र (for स्वर्त). D_2 गत्यांतके. - After 184, D_3 Dv_2 ins. इति तांता:; D_5 B तांतवर्ग:.

185. Before 185, Dv_2 ins. अथ थांता:. — 6) D_{3*5} B Cd Cal. Ed. कथ क्छथ (D_3 [after alteration] $^\circ$ ध्म) (for कथ्-म क्छथ्-म क्छथ्-म).

186. cd) D, जैहो. Cd: 'प्रन्थिमुद्प्ययितुं हृदयेशे'(Śiśupālavadha X 63) इति माधमयोगिश्चन्त्यः। — D_1 *यृङ्, D_2 नाथ्हः, D_{v_1} T नाथृङ् (for नाथृङ्). D_{v_2} B Cd Cal. Ed. प्रथिङ् जैहये (D_{v_3} °हो) प्रथ् किंग् (Cal. Ed. ग्रंथ्कि) दर्भे णाथनायृङ् दवाशिषोः.

187. a) D. om. पुथ-य. — b) Cd: पुथि...अन्तास्थापथमादिरयमित्येके। — T

^{182. °)} D_{2.5}Dv₁B Cd Cal. Ed. बंधे; Dv₂ बंदे (for बन्दे). Cf. Ks: पुस्त बुस्त आदरानादरयो: (P. Dh. X 52)।... पुस्त बन्दन इति चन्द्रः॥

^{183. &}quot;) Cd: खेद इह ताडनम्। — ") D_4 युत्रलुङ.

^{184.} ab) All other schools give वरणे (Candra वर्तने) only, संभक्ती being Vopadeva's own addition. - B Cd Cal. Ed. 2 वस्तकङ्. — c) Metrically irregular. D, शौक्ले. D, च्युत् श्च्युतिर तु (hypermetric); D₅ श्च्युतिर; B श्चत्-श्च्युतिर (hypermetric); Cal. Ed., श्च्युत्श्च्युतिर् (for श्चुत्-श्र्युतिर्). -d) B om. स्यात; Dv1 reads it on marg. Cd: श्चुत्श्च्युतिर्...द्वी तालव्यवर्गाद्ययुक्त-तालव्यादी शेषोऽन्तःस्थादियुक्तश्च।...किं तु द्वी दन्त्यादी इति घातुप्रदीपक्रमदीश्वरी।... 'निश्च्योतन्ते सुननु कबरीबिन्दवो यावदेते' इति मालत्यां (VIII 2) गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ॥ — d) Dv, 年可, — For 184 bed, Da.4 T subst.:

प्रक्षेपे, प्रथ्-क च, प्रथ्-मष्ट् च ख्याती, मिथृ-व, वघे। मेधायां, व्-मेथृ सङ्गे च, मन्य कुन्थे, ग-मन्य च॥ १८८॥ गाहे, ज्-मथे च, मथ्-माथ-छिथ कुन्थे, व्यथ-ष्मङ। दुःखे चाले भये, वेय-विथृ-ङ् याचे, श्रथ-म् वघे॥ १८९॥ श्रन्थ्-कि दमें वघे, श्रन्थ-ग् मोक्षे प्रतिहृषि, श्रथ-क्। यत्ने प्रतिहृषि, श्रथ्-कि बन्धे मोक्षे वघे, श्रथि-ङ्। शैथिल्ये, ऽमी थकारान्ता अष्टाविशतिरीरिताः॥ १९०॥

अद्-लो भक्षे, ऽिद बन्धे, ऽर्द यातनागितयाचने।
अर्द-ल वधे, ऽर्द-क् च, इिद परमैश्वर्य, उन्द-धी॥ १९१॥
क्रेदे, ऊर्द-इ् मितिक्रीडास्त्रादे, क्रिट तु रोदने।
आहाने, ऽथ क्रद-प्मङ् च वैक्रव्यविकललयोः॥ १९२॥
विलो लरी तौ, आकन्द-क् शब्दसातत्य, ल-क्ष्त्रिदा।
ङिजि मोक्षे स्नेह, इर्-क्ष्विद्-या चालि-क्ष्तिद क्जने॥ १९३॥
क्रिटि क्रिटि-इ् रुदि, क्रिट्-यूइर् क्रेटे, ज्धौ-क्षुदिर् क्षुदि।
कुर्द-कूर्द-इ् गुदक्रीडे क्रीडे, कर्द् कुस्तिते रवे॥ १९४॥

क्लेशे (for कुन्थे). $-^d$) D_3 पोथृज्; D_5 पोथृ; Dv_1 T पोथृज्; B पोथृङ् (for पोथृज् ज्) D_1 पथक्.

188. a) Cal. Ed. क्षेपे प्रथक् च प्रथमण्.

— b) Cal. Ed. ड (for षङ्). D₅B (inf. lin.) मिथुङ्. — c) T om. ज्; B reads it inf. lin. — Cal. Ed मेथुज्.

189. a) D₅ मथ्मिथ; Cal. Ed. मथमथ् (for मथ्-माथ). — b) Dv₁ वेघ (for वेथ). — d) Dv₁ वेघ (for वेथ). — d) Dv₁ विधृञ्; T विधृङ् (for विधृञ्ङ्). D₅Dv₂B Cd Cal. Ed. अथम् (for अथ-म्). Cd: अथम्...एतदाद्याः सर्वे थान्ता रेफयुक्त-ताल्ड्याद्याः।

190. e) D_{5} श्रंथ्कि. $-^{d}$) D_{7} बंघमें छे. - After 190, D_{5} D_{7} ins. इति यांताः; D_{8} यांतवर्गः.

191. Before 191, Dv₂ ins. स्थ दाता: D₄ om. 191^{ab}. — ^a) Cd: अद्लो...ल, अति ।...गणकृतमनित्यमिति न्यायात् शपः स्थितौ अदतीत्यपीति वरम्भिः ॥ — ⁶) Cd: अर्दञ् वधे।...अयमात्मनेपदी-त्यन्ये। अर्दकु च।...अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये॥

192. ^a) T क्लेश (for क्लेंद्रे). D_{3' 5}B Cd Cal. Ed. उर्दङ्. Cd: हस्वादी रेफमध्य:। दीर्घस्य नित्यत्वाद् दीर्घीदिरिति कश्चित्॥ — Dv₁ मित- (for मिति-).

193. a) Cv; तौ कलदि-कलदष्पां , विली लकाररहिती ।...लेरा लस्थाने रो ययोस्ती ॥ -b) D_1 राज्दे (for राज्द-). -d) D_2 या च लि; D_5 याचे लि; C_8 1. $E_{d,1}$ याच्यायां (for या चालि). D_{V_1} दिवदि (for दिवद). B या चादिवदिल कूजने. C_d : मूर्यन्यवर्गतृती-यान्तोऽयमित्येके।

194. °) D_BBCd Cal. Ed. क्लद् क्लिदिञ्ड इदि क्लिड्यू. Cv: त्रिता सिद्धे डिद्डितो: पाठोऽकन्नेभिप्रायार्थः। — °) D_B खद स्थेर्पे बघे, खाद मक्षणे, खुर्द-खूर्द-ड ।

क्रीडायां, खर्द दशने, खिद्-ड्या दैन्यके, श्-खिदौ-ए॥ १९५॥

परिघाते दवे, गर्द्-िक रवे, गुर्द-क् निकेतने ।

गुर्द-ड् च कूर्दें, तौ दीर्घौं, गद् भाषे, गुद्-ड खेळने॥ १९६॥

चदे-ल् याचे, चिद ह्वादे दीतौं, चुद्-क नुदि, च्छिदिर्-।

धौंन् छेदे, छृद्-िक संदीपे, छृदु-ल्धिर् देवने लिषि॥ १९७॥

छर्द-क् च वमने, छद्-िकल् संवृतौं, स मिदूर्जने ।

णर्द शब्दें, णद न्छिधेक्तौं, णद-क् भासि, जौ-णुद-श्र॥ १९८॥

प्रेरणे, णेद्-णिद-ज संनिधौं, णिदि च कुत्सने ।

तर्द हिंसे, तृदु-ल्धिर् नादरे च, तुद-जौंश् व्यथे॥ १९९॥

त्रिद चेष्टें, दद-ड् दाने धृतौं, टु-निद संवृधि।

नर्द शब्दें, पर्द्-डपानोत्सर्गें, पद्-यौड् गतौं, पद॥ २००॥

बद स्थेर्पें, बिदि लंशे, बुद्-बुन्दिर्-जु निशामने ।

भिद-क् शुभे, भिद-ड मुद्यीत्योश्च, ल्धाँ-भिदिर् भिदि॥ २०१॥

(by alteration) उदकी (for गुद् °). D₅BCd Cal. Ed. कुर्दकुर्दक की जाया. — d) D_{3.5} Dv₂BCd Cal. Ed. कर्द स्थात्; D₄Dv₁T कर्द (submetric) (for की डे कर्द्).

195. b) D_1 खूर्द (submetric); D_{V_2} (Comm. as in text) क्रंड (for खूर्द-ड). $-^d$) D_2 Cal. Ed. खिदङ (for खिद्-ड). D_1 खदीप्.

196. a) The word दवे is effaced in D_5 . — BCd Cal. Ed. गर्द कि तु (for दवे, गर्द-कि). — a) D_5 दोधों तो. Cd: तो पुर्दक्गुर्दकों। दीधों दोधवन्तो ॥ — a) Cd: 'सारङ्गं कतिचिक संजगदिरे' इति गणकृता-वित्यत्वात्। — D_4 ळेखने (for खेळने).

197. D_a damaged for 197^a — 199^b .
198. D_a damaged. — cd) D_b भाषि (for भासि). B णर्द शब्दे णद म्लिप्टोक्ती णद्द दोप्ती णुद्दीशत्र.

199. D₄ damaged for 199^a b.
— ^a) B णिदणेहञ्. — ^c) D₁ om. ভিঘৰ্.
— ^d) B तुदश्जी.

200. α) Cd: त्रिंद चेष्टे 1... तुदि चेति दामोदरः 1 तुन्दं जठरम् 1... 0) Cd: 'नन्दते च कुळं पुंसाम् ' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात् 1... some MSS. पर्देष्ट्वपानोत्सर्गे. Cal. Ed. नर्द शब्दे पर्देष्ट्वपानोत्सर्गे पद्यके गतौ.

201. a) Cal. Ed. पद् बद् (for बद). Cd: बिदि त्वंशे।...बिन्दुरिति शब्दस्य ब्युत्पत्त्र्थर्भेवायं धातुर्मन्तव्यो न त्वस्यान्यत्र प्रयोग इति धातुपारायणम्।। b) $D_{1\cdot 3}$ बुदिर्छु (D_1 °र्छ) (for बुन्दिर्-छु). $-a^d$) D_4Dv_1 शिवे (for शुमे). B मदिङ् मोदे प्रति a; Cal. Ed. भदिङ् मोदपीत्योश्व (for भदि-ङ मुत्पी°).

मदि-ङ स्त्रपने जाड्ये मदे मोदे स्तुतौ गतौ ।
मदी-भिर्याञ हर्षे, स मिद् गर्वे ग्रूपने, मद-क्-॥ २०२ ॥
ङ-तृप्तियोगे, म्रद्-मण्ड क्षोदे, मिदि-मिद-क् स्निहिं ।
इर्-मिद्-या ऌ-मिदा-ञिङ् च, मिद्-मेद्द-व् वधमेधयोः ॥ २०३ ॥
मुद-क् संसर्गे, जि-मुद्-ङ ह्षे, मृद्-ग क्षुदि, व्हिष्ट-।
रुद् रोदे, रद उत्पाटे, विद-ङ् नुत्यिमवादयोः ॥ २०४ ॥
वदै वाचि, वद-क् वाक्संदेशयोर्, वद-ञङ्डिप ।
विद्-ङकव् चेतनाख्यानवासवादे, विद्-ऌश्पणो ॥ २०५ ॥
लामे, धौ-विद्-ङ मीमांसे, विद्-यौङ् भावे, विद-ल् मतौ ।
शाब्द-क् शब्दकृतौ, सोपसर्गस्वाविष्कृतौ मतः ॥ २०६ ॥
श्विदि-ङ् शौक्ल्ये, ऽथ शद्-ऌजौ शाते, आङः षदौ गतौ ।
आङः पद-क् च, पद्-ऌजौ श्र विषादे शरणे गतौ ॥ २०७ ॥

oldest MSS., वासवादे is adopted for the following reasons. Firstly, from the MSS. point of view, the reading न्यावसंवादे is found only in some Devanāgarī MSS. though they happen to be the oldest. -वासवादे on the other hand, is found besides in some D MSS. also in the B and the T MS. Secondly, वासवादे which represents two different meanings (some schools having given the one and some the other) is more in keeping with the eclectic spirit of the author.

207. ^b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. शदौ (for पदौ). Cd: तालव्यादि:। — ^c) D₁ विक्रजौ (for पद्-लुजीश्र्). — ^d) Cd: शरणं हिंसा.

^{202. &}lt;sup>d</sup>) BCd Cal. Ed. ग्लेपने. B ङ्मदकु.

^{203.} a) B तृप्तियोगे म्रद्मष्ड तु. b) D_1 मिदिकू (for मिद-कू).

^{204.} a) D_{5} मदक् (for मुद-क्). $-^{c}$) Cd Cal. Ed. उत्खाते; T उत्वाद (corrupt) (for उत्पाटे). D_{5} B इद रोदे रदो(B° दु) त्खाते; D_{7} 1 इदिर् रोदे रदुत्पाटे. $-^{d}$) Tविदेश् स्तुत्सिमवादयोः.

^{205. &}quot;) B Cal. Ed. वाचि (for वाक्सं-). — b) B संदेशे (for -देशयोर्). Cal. Ed. संदेशे च वदञ्ङपि. Cd: वदञङ्... अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये।—') D_1 वेदमीष्ट्यान-; $D_{2\cdot 3}$ वेतनाख्यान (for 'ख्यान-). — d) $D_{1-3}Dv_2$ -वाक्संवादे (for रास°). Cd: वादः स्थैर्यम्। Though the reading -वाक्संवादे is found in the कवि. 3

षूद- इ निरासे, षूद-क् लाश्रुतिहत्योश्च, ल्ट-ष्विदा-।
शिष्ट् मोहस्नेहमोक्षे, ल्रुओ-ष्विद्-यांत्रि स्विदि, ष्वद-क् ॥ २०८ ॥
स्वादे छदे, ष्वद-स्वर्द-स्वाद्-ङ प्रीतिलिहोः, स्पिद-इ ।
ईषत्कम्पे, स्वद्-मषङ् विदारे, स्यन्दू-डब्ल्ट सुतौ ॥ २०९ ॥
स्किन्दिरौ शोषणे गत्यां, स्कुदि-इडाप्लाव उद्धृतौ ।
उत्स्तुत्य गत्यां, ङ-हदौ म्वर्थे, ह्लादी-ङ मोदने ।
ह्लाद-इ च खन, इत्येते दान्ताः स्युनेत्रसप्तिः ॥ २१० ॥

इन्धी-जिधक् बुती, ऋध्-यिनर् वृद्धी, ङेघ च, क्षुष्ट-। यो क्षुघि, कुष्ट-यो कोपे, गृध्-य वेष्टे, गृध-ग् रुपि॥ २११॥ गुध्-ङ कीडे, गाध्-ङ तु प्रतिष्ठाप्रन्थयोर्, गृधिर्-। यु च लिप्से, गर्ध-क च, गन्ध-कड दुहि, णाध्-ङ॥ २१२॥ नाथे, दध्-ङ ददे, नाध्-क् नाथे, बन्धी-ग बन्ध-क। बध-क् बन्धे, बध-क् निन्दे च, बुन्धिर्-जू निशामने॥ २१३॥ बुन्ध-क् वधे, बुधो विज्ञापने, बुध्-योङ वेदने। बुधिर्-जन् चाथ बाध-क् विहतों, मेध्-ज मेथ्वत्॥ २१४॥

208. a) D_3 च (for तु). All MSS. and Cal. Ed. -श्रुंति- (as given above, not -स्रुंति-). Cd: आश्रुंतिरङ्गोकारः।... रमानाथस्तु आस्त्रवण इति दन्त्यसकारं पठित्वा सूद्यति मदिरा भाण्डात्, क्षरतीत्यर्थः इत्याह।। $-^b$) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. अध्वदा (for स्ट-ध्विदा) $-^c$ 0 D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. स्ट (for जिङ्). B मोक्षे स्नेहमोहे. $-^d$ 0 D_3 6 चिदि (for स्विद). T स्वदक्.

^{209.} a) D_5Dv_2BCd Cal. Ed. छेदे; T स्वेदे (for छदे). T स्वेद (for छदे). C स्वेद स्

^{210.} D₁ om. 210^{ab} (cf. v. 1. 209).

^{— &}lt;sup>b</sup>) D₅BCd. Cal. Ed. स्कदिङ् (for स्कुदि-ङ्). Cd: आद्यस्वरी। Dv₂ BT Cd Cal. Ed. आप्लव (for आप्लाव). — ^e) D_{2 4-5}Dv ह्रादुङ. — After 210, D₅ B ins. दांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति दांताः.

^{211.} Before 211, Dv2 ins. अथ घांताः. — ab) B इन्धीइधि Cd Cal. Ed. ऋध्यु (for ऋध्-य). Cd: ऋध्युनिर्दृद्धी। ...कवित तृप्ती चायम्। 'सोऽहं प्राग्मवतैव मूतजननीमृत्रोमि' (Mālatīmādhava I 29) इति मवभूतिः। अन्तर्भूतञ्चर्थत्वादिदं सिद्धमिति केचित्॥

^{213.} b) Cd: 'वस्त्रान्तं राठ मुख मुख शपथै: किं धूर्तं निर्वन्थसे' इत्यपपाठः निर्वन्थते इति पाठ्यमिति रमानाथः। वस्तुतस्तु गणकृता-नित्यत्वात् वेरभावे आत्मनेपदे च साध्यम्॥

^{214.} a) D_{1.4} BT बुधक् (for बुन्ध-क्). D_{4.5} BCd Cal. Ed. बंधे (for वंधे).

मृधु-ज क्लिदि, युध्-योङ युद्धे, रध्-यूल हिंसने। पाके, ऽनौ रुध्-ख्यो कामे, रुधिर्-धौजिज आवृतौ ॥ २१५ ॥ राध्-यौ सिद्धौ, वध हतौ, व्यध्-यौ ताडे, विध-ग्र विधौ। वध-क् दीतौ, वधु-ङक्ल वृद्धौ, वाध-ङ बाध्रवत्॥ २१६ ॥ वर्ध-क् पूर्तिच्छिदोः, ग्रुन्ध-क् ग्रुद्धौ, ग्रुन्ध-व् च, गृध्-व्लङ्ड । पर्दे, गृधु-व क्लेदने, ल-ग्रुध्-यौ शौचे, विध् शिवे॥ २१७ ॥ शास्त्रे, विध् विधु गत्यामु-विध्-यौ वाधौ-न्य साध्-यनौ । सिद्धौ, स्पर्ध-ङ संघर्षे, सप्त विंशच धान्तिमाः॥ २१८॥

अन-च्छ प्राणने, ऽन्-यङ् च, कनी-ञि श्रीगतिद्युतौ । खनु-ञ् विदारे, चन् शब्दे, चन्-म हिंसे, जुन-श् गतौ ॥ २१९ ॥ जनी-म्यङ जनौ, जन्-मिल्र् च, तन्-दुञ विस्तृतौ । तनु-क्युपहतौ श्रद्धाघाते श्रद्धोपकारयोः ॥ २२० ॥

^{215.} 6) $D_{2.5}Dv_{2}$ [S]नो ; $D_{4}Dv_{1}$ [S]नु- (for Sनौ). — d) D_{5} BT Cd Cal. Ed. इधियौं जिल.

^{216. &}quot;) Cd: सिद्धिरिह स्वादिपक्षे निष्पादना, दिवादिपक्षे निष्पत्तिः। - Cv.d: वध हतौ। वधति ॥ It is worth noting that Pāṇini does not give वध् as an independent root but merely states (2·4·42-44) that वध substitutes हन in the lun (Aorist) and the āśīrlin. But since verbal forms like वधेयम्, वधेत्, वध्यते, वधयति etc. (besides a number of derivatives) are found to occur beyond the above mentioned sphere Vopadeva is justified in laying down বঘু as an independent root. Cf. "वधिः प्रकृत्यन्तरं व्यञ्जनान्तोऽस्ति ... भक्षकश्चेत्र विद्येत वधकोऽपि न विद्यते ' इति हि प्रयोगों दश्यते " (P. 7.3.35 Kāś.)। — b) Cd: विधश विधी ।...अनेकार्थत्वा-

च्छिद्रकरणेऽप्ययम् । 'वेधितच्छिद्रितौ विद्धे ' इत्यमरः (III 99).

^{217.} ab) D, om. (hapl.). शुन्ध-क् शुद्धौ.

^{218. &}quot;) Dv₁ om. ल. — b) Dv₂ षाध्यौन (for षाधौ-न्य). — ') D₅BCd संहर्षे (for "घषें). — After 218, D₅B ins. धांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति धांताः.

^{219.} Before 219, Dv₂ ins. अथ नांताः. — ^a) D₄ अनुष्रकु. T प्रीणने. — ^b) D₅ जिकनी (for कनी-जि). D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. पी- (for श्री-). Cd: पी पीतिः। — ^d) T गदै। (for गतै।).

^{220.} ab) B जनीम्यङ् जनने (for ° जनो). $D_{2\cdot 3\cdot 5}$ Dv_1 जन्मिर्छ च. $-^{cd}$) B कितनु (for तनु-िक). D_5 BCd Cal. Ed.-कृतै। (for -हतै।). D_5 om. (orig.) घाते श्रद्धों. D_5 (marg.) B Cd Cal. Ed. चाते शब्दों पतापयोः. Cd: अघाता हिंसाव जैनं, सुनीतिरिति गोविन्दसदः।

उपसर्गाद् दैर्घ्यके, दान्-ञार्जवे छिदि, मि-ध्वन । धन् रवे, र्-धन्-छि धान्ये, पन्-डोडे, बन्-ङदु याचने ॥ २२१ ॥ मान्-ङ् विचारे, मान्-िक चार्चे, मन् च, मन्-ङक् च गर्वके । मनु-द्ङ बोधे, मन्-यौङ् च, वन संभिक्तशब्दयोः ॥ २२२ ॥ वनु-म व्यापृतो, वन्-दुङ याचे, वन्-िक तन्-िकवत् । शान-व् तेजे, शुन-श्र गत्यां, षन् संभक्तो तु, षन्-दुञ ॥ २२३ ॥ दाने, धन-स्तन्-िम शब्दे, स्वन-ण् च, ण्-स्वन्-िम तंसने । इन-छौ गतौ वधे. ऽधण्दिण्णान्ताश्चेत्यष्टविंशतिः ॥ २२४ ॥

222. a) D_{1} मान् (for मान्-ङ्). D_{1} चाघें (for चाचें). $-^{b}$) Cd Cal. Ed. मन्कङ् (for मन्-ङङ्). $-^{c}$) D_{5} BCd Cal. Ed. मन्दङ् (for मनु-दङ्). D_{4-5} मन्योङ्.

223. ab) Cd: व्यापृतिव्यापारः। अयं तु कभ्मेवत् क्रियामात्र इत्यन्ये॥ — Cd वन्दङ् (for वन्-दुङ्). D₃₋₄ वन्दुङ् याचे वनिक (for वन्-दुङ् याचे वन्-कि).

224. क) B तंषण (for तंसने) D₅Cd Cal. Ed. दाने छन् स्तन्मि शब्दे स्वन्ण च णस्वन्मि (D₅ स्वन्मिण) तंसने. — Cv: तंसनं भूषा॥ Cd: तंसने ।...शब्दे इत्यनुवर्तते। तंसने भूषण कर्तरि [सिति] शब्दे ऽमें, भूषणकर्तृक-शब्दे ऽमस्तियं।॥ — ') Cd: इन् ली गती वधे। ल, इन्ति।...गणकृतमनित्यमिति न्यायात् कदाचिच्छपः स्थितौ हनतीत्यपीति वर्ष्विः। तेन 'सर्वा एवाइनत् पृथक्' इत्यादि साधु। उद्धति विना भाषायां गती नास्य प्रयोगः। उद्धती विना भाषायां गती नास्य प्रयोगः। उद्धती 'अमेसरैवांजिभिष्यद्धतानि' इति रघौ (cf. VI 33) उद्धतानि ऊर्ष्वं गतानीत्यर्थः॥ (It may be noted that the current reading for उद्धतानि is उद्धितानि.)

All the schools give गति as one of the meanings of \(\square han but its use in this sense has not been found in the actual literature. Moreover rhetoricians have positively condemned such Cf. 'तुल्यार्थत्वेऽपि हि ब्रूयात् को हिनत गतिवाचिनम्' (Bhāmahālamkāra VI 24) and ' कुझं हिनत कुशोदरी। अत्र हन्तीति गमनार्थे पठितमपि न तत्र समथेम ' (Sähityadarpana VII). Yudhisthira Mīmāmsaka (Samskrit Vyākaraņa Sāstra Kā Itihās, P. 39), however, states that in the dialect of the Hissar district the root han is still found to be used in this sense in expressions like hathe hanse. -a D_nBCd नांताश्र (for णान्ताश्र). अघण्दिण्णान्ताश्च। घण्वर्जिता दकारेतो ये णान्तास्ते च नान्ता ज्ञेयाः। What is meant is that all the roots ending in n, except ghan, which are above stated as belonging to the tan-class (marked with the letter d) are also to be regarded as ending in n. - After 224, D.B ins, नांतवर्गः ; Dv2 इति नांताः,

^{221. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) BCd Cal. Ed. दैर्घके. — ^c)
D₄ Dv₂ धर्निल; T धन्लि (for र्-धन्-लि).
— ^d) Dv₂ om. ब्लोडे बन्-.

आप्ल-नौकि व्यापने, क्षिप्-शञौ क्षिप्-यौ नुदि, क्षपि-कृ। शक्तौ, कुप-क् खुतौ, कुप्-यइर् कोपे, कुपि-कि स्तृतौ ॥ २२५ ॥ कप-ष्मङ कृपायां, ङ-केपृ गत्यां, कपि-ङ्ङपि। चाले, कृप्-िक युतौ चिन्ते, कृपू-ङब्ल च कल्पने ॥ २२६॥ गुपू रक्षे, गुप-क् भासि, गुप्-ङ गोपनकुत्सयोः। गुप्-यइर् व्याकुलत्वे, ङ-ग्लेष्ट दैन्ये, ङ-गेष्ट च ॥ २२७ ॥ केपृवच् , चप-क्म कल्के, चप् सान्त्वे, चुप शनैर्गतौ। चुलुम्प् लोपे, लिपि-कृ सपें, लुप्-शौ स्पर्शे, ज्ञप-कम तु ॥ २२८ ॥ इसी, जप हृदुच्चारे, जल्प च वाचि, टिप-कृ नुदि। डिप्-शिक्यइर् च, डिपि-डिप्-डप्-डपि-क्डञ संहतौ ॥ २२९॥ तप्-ङञ् दाहे, तप-क च, तपो तप्-योङ् दवैश्ययोः। त्रपू-ष्मिङ हियि, तिप-ऊऋङ ध्युति, तेपृ-ङ ॥ २३० ॥ कम्पे च, तृप्-िक संदीपे, तृप्-न च प्रीणने, ञिल्ट-। तृप्-यू च, तृप-पश्र च, त्रुप् तुप् वघे, तुप्-पश क्रिशि ॥ २३१ ॥ वधे, तुपि-क् लर्दने, प्राक्चतुष्को नोपधो न पित्। दीपी-ङचऋृ दीपने, ञि-दप्-यूहर् हर्षगर्वयोः ॥ २३२ ॥

225. Before 225, Dv₂ ins. अथ पांताः. — a) Cd: 'स्वराज्यं प्राप्यस्ते भवान' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्। — ed) Cd: कुप्यइर् कोपे। कोपो नेत्रलेहित्यादिहेतुश्चित्तविकारः। ... 'कदाचित् कुप्यते माता नोदरस्था हरीतकी' इति तु कुप्यतीति कुप्, सा इवाचरतीति ङ्ये साध्यम्॥ — Dv₁ स्मृतौ (for स्तृतौ).

226. a) D_{1.5}Dv₂ T कृपष्मङ. — b) Cd Cal. Ed. चित्रे (for चिन्ते).

227. ^a) D₄ damaged; D₅ भाषि (for भासि). — ^b) D_{2·5} B Cd Cal. Ed. पुपङ्; D₄ damaged. — ^{cd}) D₁ om. (hapl.) इ-क्लेष्ट दैन्ये.

228. ab) T चपिक्स (for चप-क्स). D_4 चुप् (for चप्). D_5Dv_2B Cd Cal. Ed. केप्टबच्च (D_5 o पृ तु च)पक्स कस्के चप् सांत्वे चुप् रानेर्गतो. — d) T ज्ञपक्सि.

229. a) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ जल्प (D_{1} °ल्पु) (for जल्प् च). — cd) D_{1} डिपडिप् (for डिपि-

डिप्). Cd: एते आत्मनेपदिन एवेत्यन्ये ।

230. a) Cd: तप्ङञ् दाहे।...अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये। तपक च।...अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये। $-^{cd}$) D_{5} त्रपूर्ङ्मि; Cal. Ed. c पिक्ः D_{1} तिपऋङ्; D_{5} त्रिपऊऋङ्; B त्रपूर् (for तिपऊऋङ). $D_{5}Dv_{2}$ T च्युति; $D_{5}Dv_{1}B$ Cal. Ed. श्र्वुति (for श्च्युति).

231. ^d) D₁ तृप् वधे. Dv₂ क्लिदि (for क्लिहा). D₁₋₃ तुप्पशु क्लिहा.

232. वि.) Cv: प्राक् चतुष्को नोपधो न पित्। तुपिकः प्राक् यश्चतुष्कः स नकारोपधोऽ- पिच ज्ञेयः ॥ Cd: तुपिकः पूर्वे चत्वारो ये धात- वस्ते नकारोपधा भूत्वा पकारेतो न स्युरित्यधः। यथा, तृन्पश प्रीणनं, जुन्प तुन्प वधा, तुन्पश प्रीणनं, जुन्प तुन्प वधा, तुन्पश प्रीणनं, जुन्प तुन्प वधा, तुन्पश प्रीणनं, तुन्पा। तृन्पा। जुम्पति, तुन्पति। श, तुपति। तुत्रप। तुपश तुन्पश क्रियति। श, तुपति। तुत्रपि तुपतीति रूप- व्यसिद्धौ तुन्प वधे इत्यस्य भ्वादौ पाठस्तु वेदे शवन्तस्य शान्तस्य चोष्वारणभेदार्थः॥

दृप्-िक संदीपने, दृप्-श बाधने, दम्प-दिम्प-श-। डक् संघाते, धृप्-क दीप्तों, धृप् तापे, पृष्प-य फुछने ॥ २३३ ॥ ड-मेष्ट गत्यां, युप्-रुप्-यइर् विमोहे, ऽथ रप् वदे । ड-रेष्ट शब्दे, लेष्टु-ड् च गमने, शि-लिपी-श्पश्य ॥ २३४ ॥ लेपे, हृप्-श्रप्तश्यों लेदे, इर्-ल्रुप-य युपि, ऋृ-लप । भाषे, व्यप-क क्षये, विप-क क्षेपे, ऋटुड-वेप् चले ॥ २३५ ॥ ड्वै-वपी-व् मुण्डबीजोप्योः, शूर्प-क् माने, य-शप्-शपी-व् । क्रोशे, ष्वपी-ष्टुश्चि शये, ष्टिप-ष्टेप्ट-ङ तु श्च्युति ॥ २३६ ॥ ष्टूप्-कोच्ल्राये, ष्टूप्-यइर् च, षप् सम्बे, सादयस्रयः । स्तेप-क क्षेपे, ल्र-सृपी गत्यां, हेष्ट-ङ च, ह्रप-क् । भाषणे, स्युः पकारान्ताश्चतुःषष्टिस्तु धातवः ॥ २३७ ॥

ऋफ-रा दानश्चाघनिन्दाहिंसाजो, प्-गुफ-गुन्फ-रा। प्रन्थे, प्-दृफ्-दृन्फ-रा क्लेशे, रिफ्-रार्फे, रिफ-परा ववे। रिफ रफ् वर्फ गत्यां च, तृष्पोष्टो, दशपञ्च फाः॥ २३८॥

233. b) D_{1} बोधने (for बा°). $D_{5}BCd$ Cal. Ed. ਵੱਧ (for दम्प). B Cal. Ed. दिंप जङ्, T दिंप जङ्, $-^{c}$) $D_{4}Dv_{1}$ वङ् संघाते; B Cal. Ed. क सं°; T ङ सं° (for ङक् सं°). $-^{d}$) D_{1} पुष्य; $D_{3\cdot 4}Dv_{1}$ पुष्प; T om. (for पुष्प्-य).

234. b) Dv1 T वधे (for वदे).

235. cd) D_4 विष्केक्षिये (for व्यप-क् क्षये). B Cd Cal. Ed. क्षेपे ट्रूड्वेप् चले वपाञ् (for d).

236. a) $D_{1\cdot 3-5}$ a 2 (for a 3). BCd Cal. Ed. a 3 मुण्डतन्तुविजोप्योः. $-^{c}$ 0 D_1 कोषे (for कोशे). $-^{d}$ 0 D_1 च्युति; D_5 0 DvB श्रुति.

237. a) D_{3} हुप् को च्छाये. $-^{d}$) D_{5} हुपक् (for इप-क्). Cd: अन्तःस्थातृतीय-युक्तः। क, इपयित। रेफयुक्तादिरयिमियेके। इपयित। अन्तःस्थातृतीययुक्तः कण्ठयवर्गा-द्यादिरितं दुर्गसिंहादयः। क्लापयित॥ -

After 237, D_5 B ins. पांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति पकारांताः.

Before 238, Dv₂ ins. अथ फांताः. -ab) Cal. Ed. दाने. D_1T -निदा-हिंसादी: Ds B Cd Cal. Ed. -हिंसानिंदाजी. — °) D₅ तृफ्तृन्फ (for दफ्-दन्फ). Cd Cal. Ed. [उ]त्क्लेशे (for क्लेशे). — Cd in Cal. Ed. 2 gives गुम्फति and दम्फति respectively as the forms of गुन्फ-श and হল্फ-হা which are misprints. They should be गुफति and दफति. -d) D_a अर्पे (for अर्फे). Cd: अर्फो दानश्लाघ-हिंसानिन्दायुद्धानि । - D1.4 रिफश्; D5 Cd Cal. Ed. रिन्फपश् (for रिफ-पश्). -f) Cv: तृष्पोष्टौ। पितस्तृपः (i. e. तृप-पञ् [प्राणने ; 2316]) प्रमृत्यष्टी ये पान्तास्ते फान्ता [अपि] ज्ञेयाः। तृम्फति, [ततर्फ,] त्रोफति, तोफति, तुम्फति, [तुतोफ,] तृफति, [ततृम्फ,] त्रुम्फति, तुम्फति, तुफति, — After 238, D5 B ins. फांतवगे:; Dv2 इति फांताः.

अर्व हिंसे, ऽन्व च गते, ऽवि-ङ् शब्दे, कबृ-ङ स्तुतौ । वर्णे, क्षीबृ-ङ दर्पे, ङ-क्लीबधाष्ट्यें, कुटुम्ब-क-॥ २३९॥

ङ घृत्यां, कुंबि-कि स्तृत्यां, कर्ब कन्ब् एर्ब खन्ब गन्ब्। गर्ब घन्ब् घर्ब चन्ब् चर्ब गतौ, चुबि-कि चुम्बने॥ २४०॥

डब्-डिबि-क् नोदे, तुबि-क्यर्दें, तर्ब् तन्ब् नर्ब नन्ब पन्ब्। पर्ब् गतौ, पूर्व-क् निकेते, बर्ब बन्ब् मर्ब मन्ब् रिबि॥ २४१॥

रिब गत्यां, रिब-ङ् शब्दे, लिब-ङ स्नंसने च, कि-। लुट्यर्दने, शन्ब गतौ, शर्ब हिंसे च, ग्रुल्ब-क॥ २४२॥

माने सर्गे, वर्ब पन्ब सर्व सन्ब तु सर्पणे । सम्ब-साम्ब-क संबन्धे, ऽपश्चाः पश्चाशदन्तवाः ॥ २४३ ॥

अभि-ङ् ध्वनौ, उन्भ-पुभ-ग्न पूर्तौ, क्षुभ्छ-ङ संचले। क्षुभ्-यग् च, गल्भ-ङ् पृष्टले, चीमृ-ङ् नत्थे, जिभ-क् निश ॥२४४॥

239. Before 239, Dv_2 ins. अथ बांताः. — ") Cd: अम्ब च गते। ओष्ठचवर्ग-शेषोपयः॥ — ") D_1Dv_2 Cal. Ed. [s'-बिङ शब्दे कबृङ् स्तुती. — After 239", D_1 ins. श्रीरामश्रीश. — ") Dv_2 om. दर्षे ङ; Dv_1 reads it on marg. — ") Dv_1 कलीबृङ् (for क्लीबृ). D_1Dv_1T Cal. Ed., भाष्ट्यें (for [अ] भाष्ट्यें). T कुदुंबक.

240. For the substitution for $240^b - 241^d$ in D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed., cf. v. l. 241. $-240^d - 241^a$ corrupt in T. -d) Cd: 'प्रियासुखं किंपुस्वश्चुचुम्बे' इति तु ब्यतीहारे आत्मनेपदम्।

241. ab) D_2 तोदे (for नोदे). T तुबिन्यर्थ. — For 240^b — 241^d , D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. 2 subst.:

कर्ब कंब खर्ब खंब। गर्ब गंब घर्ब घंब चर्व चंब गती चुबि। कि चुंबने डबडिबिक नोंदे स्यात् तुबिकि तु। अर्दे तर्ब तंब नर्ब नंब पूर्व पूर्व गती। पूर्वकू निकेतने बर्ब बंब मर्ब मंब रिबि। Cal. Ed. 1, on the other hand substs.:

कर्ब गत्यां तु कम्ब च।
सर्व स्वम्ब गतो गर्ब गम्ब गत्यां तु घर्व च।
घम्ब चम्ब गतौ चर्ब गतौ चुिबिक चुम्बने।
डब्डिक्क् नोदने तुबक्रि त्वदं तर्व सर्पणे।
तम्ब नम्ब गतौ नर्व पर्व पम्ब च पूर्वक।
निकेतने बर्व बम्ब गतौ मर्व च मम्बि रिव।

242. a) D_1 रिबि (for रिब). able = b) $D_{1-3}B$ श्रंसने.

243. cd) D_3T संबंधेपंच- (for $^{\circ}$ से $^{\circ}$ $^{$

244. a) $D_{1}Dv_{2}$ उं(Dv_{2} उ)भपुंभग्र. $-^{d}$) Cd: चीमृङ्...ओष्ट्रध्यकारादिरयमित्येके।

जिम जम् यमने, जम्-ङ जृम्मे, जम-जृमि-ङ् च, ङी-।
जृम् च, डम्-डिमि-जिक् संघे, णम्-यग् हिंसे, ऽथ णम्-तुम्छ-॥२४५॥
ङ च, तुम्-यग् च, कि-हमी भये, शी-हम्-कि गुम्फने।
दन्मु-न् दम्मे, दम्म-दिम्म-क्ड संघाते, ऽथ दिम्-दिम-॥२४६॥
दम-क् नोदे, मर्म हिंसे, यमों मैथुन ईरितः।
रमो-ङ स्यातु रामस्ये, रिम-ङ् शब्दे, ङ-रेम् च॥२४७॥
छमि-ङ् शब्दे, छम-बुैण्ड प्राप्तो, श्-छम विमोहने।
छम-येर् गाद्धे, इ-कम मुक्तो, शीम्-शल्म-ङ कत्यने॥२४८॥
ग्रुम्-ङ् हिमा, ग्रुम-प्-ग्रुन्म्-श, पुन्म च, पिन्मु च हिंसने।
प्रुमु-ङ् हिम-ङ् स्तिम-ङ् स्तम्मे, स्किम-ङ् च, स्न-सु-ङ स्मृतः॥२४९॥
प्रमादे, छ-स्न-सु-ङ विश्वासे, सुन्म-सुम-स्निमु।
हिंसे, सुन्म द्युतो चैकोनचलारिंशदन्तमाः॥ २५०॥

अम् गतौ भजने शब्दे, ऽम-क् रोगे, कमु-ङ स्पृहि । ञि-क्छम्-य-क्छमु-भिर् ग्छानौ, क्रम्-य-क्रमु गतौ, क्षम्- ॥ २५१ ॥

245. a) $D_{4}Dv_{2}T$ जंस्ड (for जस्-ङ). $-^{b}$) D_{1} जूम (for जम). Dv_{2} ङ (for ङे -). D_{3} जूंमे जम जूमिङी (submetric). $-^{c}$) T दस् (for ङस्). Dv_{2} डिमिक्ज्. Cd: एतौ (i.e. डस्-डिमि-अक्) आत्मनेपदि-नाविति केचित्। संघो राशीकरणम्॥

246. ^a) Cd: किटमी भये। कि, दर्भयति दर्मति।...रामस्तु ह भी इति धातुद्वयं मत्वा दारयति दर्रति, भाययति भयतीत्याह॥

247. a) D3.5T दर्भ (for भर्भ).

248. ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. लभड्नौङ्ष (Cal. Ed. °षङ्). Cd: 'लभन्ति पुनस्-त्थानम्' इति गगङ्घशानिखत्वादिति रमानाथः।

249. ^a) Cd: ग्रुमुइ...... न शोमति समामध्ये 'इति गणक्वतानित्यत्वादिति स्मा-नाथः'। — Dv₂ Cal. Ed. 2 ग्रुम्प; T ग्रुमौ (for ग्रुम-प्). D₃₋₄Dv₁ ग्रुम्श; Cal. Ed. ग्रुम्म श् (for ग्रुम-्श). — ग्रुम्मति (from ग्रुम्भ्श) in Cal. Ed. 2 is a misprint for शुमति. — b) D_3 षुम्भु; D_5 षुम्भु (both bypermetric); B षुम्भु (for पुम्भु). B om. च. D_1 षि*; $D_{2.4}$ षिभु (for षिम्भु). — c) D_5BCd Cal. Ed. षुमुप्टमि (for षुमु-ङ्ग प्टमि-ङ्ग). Cd: नतु आम्रेडितानुबन्धेऽप्यत्र कथं पूर्वो हिदिति चेत्, सत्यम्। अत्र इकारस्य पुनक्कितः पूर्वेण संबन्ध-निषेषार्थेव, कितस्तु सर्वे, एक एवेत् पाठबलाद् बाध्य इतिवत्॥

250. b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. लिन्स (for सन्म). — b) D₁ हुंसु; Dv₂T सुम (for सुन्म). — After 250, D₅B ins. भांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति भांताः.

251. Before 251, Dv_2 ins. अथ मांताः. -a) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ भोजने; D_4 माजने. -b) D_5 reads from कह (in कमुकह) up to कुरम (in 252 b) on marg. D_5 Cd Cal. Ed. कमुकह; B ङकमुक् (for कमु-ङ). -a) Cv: कम्...कम्यति। कामति॥ Cd:

इर्म्य मर्षे, क्षम्-जिष्ड च, कुरम-क्ड मतीक्षिते।
कुरिमत्यो-गम्छ गत्यां, चम्-नर् चम्-छम्-जम-जिम्-झमु॥ २५२॥
मक्षे, णमौ शब्दनत्योस्, तिम्-तीम्-य क्लेदने, तमु-।
इर्म्य खेदेच्छयोर्, दम्-म्युइर् शमे, द्रम् गतौ, भ्रमिर्-॥ २५३॥
म-भ्रम्-य-भ्रमु-जण् चाले, मान्-ङ क्रोधे, ऋ-मीम् गतौ।
शब्दे, यमौ-उ विरतौ, यम-क्मि परिवेषणे॥ २५४॥
तदभावे, रमु-ङजौ कीडे, ण्जुटु-वमुद्गिरे।
शमु-मिर्य शमे, शम्-ङकाळोचे, श्रमु-म्यजि-॥ २५५॥
इर् तपःखेदयोः, धीम-धिम्-य क्लेदे, षम धम।
बैक्छव्ये, ऽथ क्-साम सान्त्वे, स्यमु-ण्श ध्वनने, स्यम-।
ङक् वितर्कें, हम्म गतौ, त्रियुताक्षिंशदन्तमाः॥ २५६॥

अय-व् गतौ, ईर्क्ष ईर्ष्य ईर्ष्ये, ऊयी-ङ सेवने । क्नूयी-ङ् दुर्गन्ध आर्द्रत्वे शब्दे, क्ष्मायी-ङ् विधूनने ।। २५७ ।।

कम्यति । गोविन्दभट्टकमदीश्वरो तु दीर्घ विधाय काम्यतीत्याहतुः । तथा च

इध्यते श्यनि दीर्घत्वं दाक्षिलक्षणवेदिभिः। तेन काम्यति कौमारे चानीत्यस्योपलक्षणात्॥ ...कामति॥ — D5BCd Cal. Ed. क्षमु (for क्षमू-).

252. D_5 reads up to क्रस्म on marg. -a) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. क्षमूङ् लिष् . -cd) Dv_1 क्रस्मित् कुरिसतं (for क्रस्मित्योः). Cv: क्रस्मित् क्रिसितं स्मितम्। Cd: क्रस्मित् क्रिसितं सिमतम्। Cd: क्रसितं मीषद्धास्यम्। D_1 गश्चामु चम (sic) (for गत्यां, चम्-नर् चम्). D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. त्र (for नर्). D_3 T झम् (for झमु).

253. a) D_{1} -नित्योस् ; T -सत्योस् (for -नत्योस्). $-^{b}$) D_{4} om. from तमु up to खेदे (in 253°). $-^{c}$) D_{5} स्वेदेन्डयोर्. $-^{d}$) D_{5} श्रम् (for इम्).

255. b) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. उद्विरि (for $^\circ$ (). D_5 णज्बमदृद्धिरे; D_4 णज्मवद्धिरे; D_7 णज्मवसुद्धिरी. $-^{^\circ d}$) D_5 Cal. Ed. शमुभ्यइर्; D_{v_2} शमुभिं (for $^\circ$ मिर्-य). D_1 शम्कञ्शाचेलोपे (corrupt); B शम्बक्षालोचे. Cd: शम्बक्य...अयमारमनेपदीरयन्ये।

256. °) B Cd Cal. Ed. ञक् (for ङक्). Cal. Ed. इन्म... मह्यान्त:। Cf. Ks: हिर्बद्धो मकार:।

— After 256, D₅B ins. मांतवर्ग:; Dv₂ इति मांतां:

257. Before 257, Dv_2 ins. अथ यांताः. — ") D_5BCd Cal. Ed. अयङ् ; T अयं (for अय-ञ्). D_1 ईक्ष्यें (for ईष्यं). — Cd: सेवनिमह 'षिव्-गु तन्तुतती' इत्यस्य रूपम्। — ") Cal. Ed. $_1$ क्रुयीङ्. D_1 कन्त्यी दुर्गंघश्चार्दले.

चुच्यी त्वभिषवे, चीयृ-क् संवृत्यादानयोश्, चय-क् ।
गतौ, चायृ-क् निशामेऽचें, णय्-तय-क् गितरक्षयोः ।। २५८ ।।
तायृ-क् पालनसंतत्योर् , जि-दय-क् प्रहणे गतौ ।
वधे दानेऽवने, दायृ-क् दाने, नय-पय-क् गतौ ।। २५९ ।।
पृयी-क् दुर्गन्धशीण्योंरो-प्यायी-क् वृद्धौ, मय-क् गतौ ।
मव्य बन्धे, क्-रय वय-क् व्यय-क् गत्यां, व्यय-क् नुदि ।। २६० ।।
शुच्यी त्वभिगवे, पृक्षे ईष्यें, सूक्ष्यं त्वनादरे ।
ईप्यें, स्मायी-ङ संवृद्धौ, हय ह्यं क्लमे गतौ ।
एकत्रिंशद्यकारान्ता धातवः परिकीर्तिताः ।। २६१ ।।

अभ्र गत्यामीर्-ङ्ळ कम्पगत्योरीर्-िक गतौ नुदि। क्षर् कौटिल्ये, कुर्-श शब्दे, क्षर्-ज संचळने, क्षर-श्र।। २६२।। विलेखे खनने, कुद्रि-क् मिथ्योक्तौ, खोर्-ऋ खोटने। खुर्-श क्षोरिच्छदोर्, गुर्-ङीशि गूर-ङक उद्यमे।। २६३।।

258. ^a) Cd: चुच्यी...यद्वयान्तोऽय-मिरंपेके।. — ^c) D₅B (by alteration) निशाने (for °मे). Cd: निशाम इह चाखुष-ज्ञानम्। 'तं पर्वतीयाः प्रमदाश्वचीयेरे' (Sisupālavadha XII 51) इति माघः। (The form चयायिरे has evidently escaped the notice of Whitney since in his Roots (P 46) he encloses cacāya -ye in the rectangular bracket indicating that these forms are prescribed or authorized by the Hindu grammarians but are not found in the recorded use.) — ^d) D₁ om तय.

259. a) D_3 तायुज्. — B reads 259 cd on marg. — a) D_5BCd Cal. Ed. दायुङ् (for दायु-ज्).

260. 6) Cd: मन्य...यहयान्तो ऽयिभित्येके। D_{3} ङ्रय्ष्रख्यङ्वय्; $D_{4.5}T$ रयवयङ्; B Cd Cal. Ed. रयुलय्वयङ् (for ङ्-रय वय-ङ्). T न्ययङ्.

261. a) Dv_2 सूल्यों; T शुचि. D_1 स्यूह्यें; D_2 षूल्यें; D_3 सूक्ष्य (for पूक्षें). Dv_1 सूक्षें. - b) Cal. $Ed._2$ ईषें (for °ध्यें). Dv_1 सूक्षें. - b) Cal. $Ed._2$ ईषें. $D_{1.4}$ स्पायी; T स्वायी (for स्पायी). Cd: स्पायीहः... 'स्पायिन्नसोंकसंधि-' इति गणकृतानित्य-त्वादिति रमानाथः। (Cf. Siddhānta Kaumudī: चिश्वक् व्यवतायां वाचि।... इकारोऽनुदात्तो गुजर्थः। 'विचक्षणः प्रथयन्'-... इकारस्तु अनुदात्तेत्प्रयुक्तमास्मनेपदमनित्य-भिति ज्ञापनार्थः। तेन 'स्पायिन्नमोंकसंधि-' इत्यादि सिध्यति॥) $-D_4$ युद्धौ तु (for संयुद्धौ). - After 261, D_5 B ins. यांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति यकारांताः.

262. Before 262, Dv_2 ins. अथ रांता:. — d) D_2 क्षुर्ज (for क्ष्-ज).

263. ^a) D_{1·2} खुदिक् ; D₃ कुंड़क् ; T कुड़िक् (for कुदि-क्). — ^b) D₃ खोडने. — ^c) D₃ -क्षिरीर् (for -च्छिदोर्). गूरी-यङ वधे गत्यां, गुद्रि-क् कुन्द्रे, घुर-श् ध्वनौ ।
भीमार्थे, घूर्-ख्यी हिंसाज्यान्योश्, चर् गमनेऽदने ।। २६४ ।।
आचारे, चर्-क संशीत्यसंशीत्योश्, चूर्-ख्यी दिह ।
चुर्-िक स्तेथे, छुर्-िश छोपे, ज्यर्म रोगे, ङ-ज्र्र्-यई ।। २६५ ।।
ज्यानो वधे, त्सर च्छबगत्यां, जि-त्वर्-ष्मङ स्यदे ।
तुर्-यीङ हिंसे च, तुर्-िलर् वेगे, तित्र-क्ड धारणे ।। २६६ ।।
ऋ-धोर गितचातुर्ये, धूरी-यङ गतौ वधे ।
पुर्-शप्रगत्यां, पूरी-ङ्य पूर्तों, पूर-क् च, बभ्र तु ।। २६७ ।।
मभ्र गत्यां, मित्र-कङ गुप्तोक्तौ, मुर्-श वेष्टने ।
पत्रि-क् संकोचने, वभ्र गत्यां, श्वभ्र-क् बिले गतौ ।। २६८ ।।
तङ्को, शूर्-छूर्-डयी स्तम्भे हिंसे, पुर्-सुर्-श मैश्ययोः ।
स्फुर्-शि स्फूर्तीं चले, स्फर्-श् च, दिचत्वारिश्वरन्तराः ।। २६९ ।।

^{264.} a) B गूरीङज; T गुरीयङ. $-^b$) $D_{1.2}Dv_2$ (Comm. as in text) T छुद्रे; D_4 छुद्रि; D_5 छुथे; Dv_1 छुद्रे (for कुन्द्रे). $-^c$) Cd: भीमो भयानकरसः तस्यार्थो निम्नं हेतुरिति यावत् भीमार्थः। श, शुरित ... भयजनकशब्दं करोतांत्यथः। शुर भीमार्तशब्दयोरिति प्राञ्चः। आर्त इति शब्दविशेषणमिति स्मानाथः। 'शुरस्यार्ते च कुरित' इति शब्दानुन्नतो भन्दमहः (1.5.6)॥ $-D_5$ BCd Cal. Ed. धूर्यङी (for धूर्-ङयी). $-^d$) $D_{1.2.4}Dv_1$ -ध्वन्योश् (for -ज्यान्योश्).

^{265.} a) Dv_2 om. (hapl.) संशीख. $-^b$) D_5 -संहत्योश (for -संशी°). D_5 चुर्छगी; B चूर्यछी. $-^c$) $Cv \cdot d$: चुर्कि स्तेये। कि, चोरयित चोरित ॥ $-^d$) $D_5 B$ Cd Cal. Ed. $\in \pi$, स्वीं.

^{266.} a) D_{1} यानो ; T ज्ञानो (for ज्यानो). $-^{a}$) D_{1} त्रीयङ ; $D_{5}BCd$ Cal. Ed. त्र्यंङो . B corrupt from हिंसे up to धारणे (in 266^{d}). $-D_{3}Dv_{2}$ तुर्छि. $-^{d}$) Cd : तित्रक्ड धारणे ।...भाषायामस्य विस्तारणे प्रायः प्रयोगः ॥

^{267.} b) D_5 T धुरीयङ. D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. वधे गतौ (by transp.). — b) D_5 D_{1} B Cd Cal. Ed. पूरीयङ्.

^{268.} -b) D_1 चेष्टने (for वे°). -c) D_5 स्प्र (for वम्र).

^{269.} a) D2 शंके (for तक्के). Cd: तङ्कस्थाने तन्त्र इत्यपपाठः।. - D2 षुर्ङयी; B Cal. Ed. पूर्यङी. -b) D₁ हिसे पुशि-भैश्वयोः (corrupt). — ") D,-5 Dv B (after alteration as in text) T स्फुर्श् (for स्फर्-श). Cd: स्फर्श च। आद्यस्वरी।...कमदीश्वरोऽप्येवम्। 'स्फरणं स्फुरणे 'इत्यमरोडिप (cf. 3·2·10)....अयं पञ्चमस्वरीति भ्रमो हेर:। तथात्वे पूर्वेणैवेष्ट-सिद्धावस्य वैयर्थ्यं स्यात्। न च कुटाद्तिविकस्प-नार्थमस्य पाठ इति वाच्यम्। पूर्वत्रैव शि-श इत्य ुबन्धद्वयपाठादपि तत्सिद्धेः। एवं संख्याया अप्यसंगतिः स्यात्। यत्तु अस्मिन् सत्यपि स्फार-यतीति साधनाय नौ स्फुरतेरेव उकारस्य आकार-विधानं तदस्य सर्वसंमतत्वाभावात्। अत एव स्फर इत्येके इति रमानाथः॥ — After 269, D5B ins. रांतवर्गः ; D2 इति रांताः.

अल-न् वारणपर्याप्तिभूषास्त्रिळ्-श शये गतौ । इळ्-क् च क्षेपे, कळ्-ङ संख्याहतोः, कळ्-किळ्-क् नदौ, किळ-ग्रा।२७०॥ शौक्त्ये क्रीडे, कीळ बन्धे, क्षळ्-ज चाले चये, क्षळ-क् । शौचे, क्ळ् त्वावृतौ, क्ष्मीळ् निमेषे, कळ्-ङ क्जने ।। २७१ ।। शब्देऽशब्दे, कुळ्-ज बन्धुसंहत्योः, क्वेळ-केळ तु । क्षेळ्-खेळ् चाळगत्योः, खळ् क्षळ्-जार्थे, खोळ् खोटने ।। २७२ ।। गळ् भक्षे, गळ्-क्च च स्नावे, चळ्-ज् गतौ, मिचले, चळ-ग् । विळासे, चळ्-क् मृतौ, चिळ्-श वासे, चेळ्-चेल्ळ् केळवत् ।। २७३ ।। चुळ् हावकृतौ, चिळ् शैथिल्ये च, जुळ-क् व्विषि । जळ-क् पिधाने, जळ-ज घान्ये, खळ्-जम चळिविषोः ।। २७४ ।। टुळ्-टळ-ज् विष्ठवे, णीळ वर्णे, श्र-णिळ् गहने, णळ-ज् । गन्ये, तुळ्-क्युनिसतौ, तिळ्ठ तिळ् गतौ, तिळ्-कश स्निहि ॥२७५॥

270. $^{b})$ D_{4} भूषा सुस्तिशये गतौ (sic). $-^{c})$ D_{1} इलक ; D_{5} ईलक् च ; B इल च ; Cal. Ed. इल कच् (l). $-^{d}$) D_{1} कालकिलक् सुदी श (corrupt).

271. a) Dv_2 शौक्खें क्रील बन्धे (corrupt). $-c^d$) Cal. Ed. शौचे कूल खादनों क्ष्मील निभेषे इ कह कूजने.

272. a) D_1 कुज (corrupt); T Cal. Ed. कुळज् (for कुळ्-ज). D_5T बंध- (for बन्ध-). Cd: संहती राशीकरणम्। केचित्त संहतिस्थाने संख्यानं पिठत्वा कोळति कुम्मान् कुळाळः, गण यतीत्यर्थ इत्याहुः। संस्त्यानं पिठत्वा संस्त्यानसुग्चय इति रामः। अन्ये तु बन्धुषु ज्ञातिषु वर्तमानोऽयमन्यत्रास्य न प्रयोगः गिर्ड गण्डे इतिविदित्याहुः॥ $-^c$) D_5BCd क्षेळ्; T क्षित्र्ळ् (for क्षेळ्). Cd: तृतीयो वकार्युक्तक्षादिः। $-^d$) Dv_1 क्षेत्वार्ये (for क्षळ्-जाये). Cd: कुळ्जाये आळच्ये। चाळक्षेह स्वळनम्। खळति खळी खर्मात्॥

273. 4) D₃B श्रावे. — b) D₅ चलजम गती चलङ्. Cd: 'मिचले' इति वक्ष्यमाणं न पठित्वा असुमेव मानुबन्धं श्रान्ताः पठित्त, तद्धेयम्। तेनास्य चालयति हस्तिनं यन्ता। 'चलमानोऽनिलः' इस्यत्र ताच्छात्से शतुः शानः॥ - o) B Cal. Ed. क्चलः; T चलः (for चलःकः). Cd: दन्त्यवकारादिरयमिति दुर्गासंह-जोमरी। - D $_{3}$ Dv $_{2}$ (Comm. as in text.) Cv (as in Dv $_{1}$ only) धृतौः; T दृतौः (for मृतौः). - o) Dv $_{1}$ B चेलः; $D_{4.5}$ चेलः; T चेल्य (for चेल्लः). Cd: लद्धयान्तः।

275. ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. टক্ टুलज् (Cal. Ed. °ল্জ) विक्लवे णील; T ত্ৰল त्ल-कड पूरणे, तुल निष्कों, तल-िक प्रतिष्ठितो ।
दुल-कोव्हेपे, दल-िम मेदे, दल-क् मेदे, ऽध पाल-पल-क् ॥२७६॥
रक्षे, पल-ज पल गती, पेलृ चाले च, पिल-क् तुदि ।
पील रोधे, पुल-ग्र पुल-ज महत्त्वे, पुल-क उष्कृती ॥ २७७॥
पूल-िक स्थात् संहती, पुल विकासे, जि-फला मिदि ।
फल निष्पत्ती, फल-ज गती, फेलृ च, क्-बल्ल-म जीवने ॥ २७८॥
बल-ज धान्यावरोधे च, बल्ल-ड दाने वधे, बल-क्-।
ड च नीरूपणे, बिल्ल-कग्र मेदने, बुल्ल-क मज्जने ॥ २७९॥
मल्ल-ड मल्ल-ड मिल-क् बादिवद्, मल्ल-ड तु मल्ल-डगत् ।
मल-मल्ल-ड् धृती, मीलृ निमेषे, मिल्ल-शज्ञ स्थिषि ॥ २८०॥
मुल्ल-मृल्ल-क रोहणे, मूल-ल् प्रतिष्ठायां, लल-कड तु ।
ईप्सायां, वेल्ल-वेल्ल-वेल्ल-क् चलने, वल्ल-मि-वल्ल-ड ॥ २८१॥
सत्तौ, बिल-श्र च, शल-ड चलने च, शल-व्य् गती ।
शल्ल-डक् श्राधे, शल श्रष्ठ श्राल कर्यने ॥ २८२॥

ज्वलज् वप्ल°. — ^b) Dv2 प्रहणे (for गहते). — ^c) D3 वंधे; D4 वधे; Dv1 वधे; B T Cd Cal. Ed. बंधे (for गन्धे). Cd: गन्धे हति केचित्। गन्धोऽदर्शनमिति गोविन्दभट्टः॥

276. a) Cal. Ed. तूळ् कङ् (for तूळ-कङ). D_a BCd Cal. Ed. तूळ्क् निष्कर्षे; T तूळ्किष्कर्षे. - d) Cv: पाळपळक्...हस्द-दीर्घपाठ इदित्त्ववत् णिजनित्यत्वं बोघयति। तेन पळति पाळतीत्यादि सिद्धम्।।

277. ^c) D_{1·3} Cal. Ed. পুত্র (for পুত-হা).

278. a) D_2 पुस्कि; D_4 पुल्रिक (for पूल्र-िक). b) $D_{1-3\cdot 5}$ (before alteration as in text) D_V विकाशे. C_d : विकास इति कसज गताविति दन्त्यान्तस्य घिल रूपम्, विपूर्वत्वेन विकसनमित्यर्थः। b0 D_1 corrupt.

279. b) D₄ om. वघे. Cal. Ed. ਵ ਕਲਕੂ (for ਕਲ-ਕੂ-). — b) D₃₋₅ Dv₂BT Cd निरूपणे. Cal. Ed. च निरूपे बिल करा. — d) Cd: बुल्क...। तालव्यवर्गादिरयमिति केचित्। चोलः वस्त्रम्। 'निजा वीणां वाणी निज्जयित चोलेन निभृतम्' (Saundaryalahari 66) इति शंकराचार्यः।...तालव्य-वर्गाद्यादिपक्षे उच्छायेऽप्ययम्॥

280. ab) Cal. Ed. भलङ् (for भल्-ङ). Dv_2BCd Cal. Ed. भल्कङ् (for भल्-ङक्). D_1Dv_2 Cal. Ed. भिल्कः. Cv: बादिविदिति कमात् दाने वधे, नीरूपणे, भेदे च। $-D_{1\cdot 2}$ T बल्डवत्; Dv_2 महङ°.

281. ") D₅BCd Cal. Ed. रोपण ; T मूलने (for रोहणे). Cd: रोपणमारोपणम्। गोविन्द्मष्टस्तु रोहणे इति पठित्वा रोहणं जन्मेति व्याख्याति॥—Cd: मूलञ्...अयं परस्मैपदीति केचित्।—") D₅ लिप्सायां (for ईप्सायां).—") D₅Cd Cal. Ed. चाले वलमि वल्ल.
282. ") T स्मृतौ (for स्तृतौ).—")
D₅ शलङ्क ; B क्ल.

शिल-शुञ्छे, ञि-शील स्यात् समाधी, श्मीद निमेषणे। शूल रुजायां, शेल-षेलृ केल्वत्, ष्ठल्-ज स्थिती, षिल-श् ॥२८३॥ उञ्छे, षल् सल् गती, स्थल्-ज स्थाने, स्खल्-मि चये चले। स्फुल्र-शि स्फूर्ती च, स्पल-श चाले च, स्मील् निमेषणे॥ २८४॥ सेलृ क्वेले, ह्ल-हाल्-म चाले, हुल्-ज हती छदे। हिल्द-श हावकृती, हल्-ज विलेखे, ला नवतिक्रिभिः॥ २८५॥

अव रक्षे गतो कान्तो प्रीतौ तृसो बुतो श्रुतौ । प्राप्तो श्लेषेऽर्थने वेशे भागे वृद्धौ प्रहे वधे ॥ २८६ ॥ स्वाम्यर्थेऽवगमे कामे कृतौ, अर्व वधे, इवि । व्याप्तिप्रीणनयोर्ह्यो हिंसे, न्-कृवि कृतौ च, ङ- ॥ २८७ ॥ केवृ सेवे, कर्व दपें, क्लव-ष्मङ भये, क्षिव । क्षिव-यु क्षीव निरासे, क्षीव्-कव-क्लीवृ-ङ बान्तवत् ॥ २८८ ॥

 D_4T ष्ठलङ् (for ष्ठल-जं). D_4 खिलश् (for षि°). D5BCd Cal. Ed. केलृवत् छलज स्थिती। 284. ") D₁ om. ल् गती. D₅BCd Cal. Ed. षिल्रशुंछे ष(D, स)ल्र गतौ स्थळ्ज. $-^b$) D_5 वधे ; B चले ; T भये (for चये). B चये (for चले). —) D. 5 स्फल्रीश (for स्फ्र°). D1 स्फर्तौ. D2-5 DvB (after alteration as in text) T स्फुलश. Cd: स्फलश चाले च। आद्यस्वरी। स्फलती स्फलन्तो।...अयमपि पञ्चमस्वरीति बहूनां भ्रमः। तथात्वे काव्यकामधेनौ स्फलती स्फलन्तीत्युदाहरणं न संगच्छते। न च तत्रापि पञ्चमस्वर एवेति वाच्यम्। तर्हि गुणस्थानिनां पुलतिप्रभृतीनामिव तिबादेरैवोदाहर्तुमुचितत्वात्। यत्त सत्यप्यस्मिन् स्फुलतेरेव घित्र स्फाल इति निपातनं तत् स्फोल इत्यनिष्ठपदानेवारणार्थम्।

283. c) $D_{1.4}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{diag}}$ (for $\stackrel{\cdot}{\text{diag}}$). $-^{d}$)

285. a) D_5 केले (for क्वेले). $abla^b$) D_1 हुतौ ; D_{v_1} T गतौ (for हतौ). D_1 D_{v_1}

अस्य सर्वसंमतत्वाभावाच । अत एव स्फल इत्येके

इति रमानाथः ॥ — d) D_{2-4} Dv_1 T निर्मा-

लने (for निमेषणे).

छिदे; D_{2.4} Cd C₂1. Ed. छदि; D₅B छिदि; T चद (corrupt) (for छदे).
— ^o) D_{3.5}BCd C₂1. Ed. हिलश्. — ^d) B लांता (hypermetric) (for ला). Cd: ला नवतिलिभि:। अत्र संख्यायामेको नास्तांति चिन्त्यम्॥ — After 285, D₅B ins. लांत-वर्गः; Dv₂ इति लकारांताः.

286. Before 286, Dv_2 ins. अथ बांताः. -a) Cd क्षेपे (for रक्षे). D_3 कांते (for कान्ता।. b) Dv_2 प्रीती द्युती द्युती स्तुती. -a) Cd Cal. Ed. भावे (for भागे).

287. a) B (inf. lin.) Cd Cal. Ed. सामध्यें (for स्वाम्ययें). Dv_2 व*मे; T [s]-पगमे (for sवगमे). D_5 om. कामे. -b) B Cd (as in Cal. Ed.) Cal. Ed. धृती (for ऋतों). Cd: ऊनविशातिरथी:। रक्षणे प्रसिद्धोऽयम्। प्राती तु 'न मामवित सद्धीपा रस्तस्त्रिप मेदिनो 'इति रष्टुः (1.65)। कचित्त प्रहणस्थाने दहनं पठन्ति॥ -d) D_1 om. (hapl.) ऋषि. D_5 ऋचित (for न्-ऋषि).

288. b) Dv2 वधे (for भये). D3DvT सिन्. - b) D2 सिन्या; T सिन्य (for सिन्

खब्-ग खच्वत् , खर्व गर्वे, खेव्-गेव्-ग्लेष्ट-ङ सेव, ई-। गुर्वुद्यमे, गर्व मदे, चीवृ-ञ प्रहसंवृतौ ॥ २८९ ॥ चीव-क दीप्ती, चर्व-िक तु भक्षे, जुर्वी वधे, जिवि। प्रीणने, जीव-ऋ प्राणे, णिवि सेके, ऽथ णीव तु ॥ २९०॥ स्थौल्ये, तीव च, तुवीं तु हिंसे, तेवृ-ङ देवने। थुर्व-दुवीं वधे, दिव-यु जिगीषेच्छापणिद्यतौ ॥ २९१ ॥ क्रीडागत्योर् , दिवि प्रीतौ, दिव-क्ङ परिकृजने। क-दिवर्दें, देवू-ङ त देवने, दव्-धिव व्रजे ॥ २९२ ॥ धिवि-न् प्रीतौ गतौ, धुर्वी हिंसे, धावृ-न् जवे मृजि। पव्-ङ गत्यां, प्लेव-पेवृ-ङ सेवे, पिवि सेचने ॥ २९३ ॥ पीत्र स्थोल्ये, पर्व पुर्व पूर्ती, पूर्व-क् निकेतने। भर्व हिंसे, मीव पीवे, मर्व पूर्तीं गती, भिवि ॥ २९४ ॥ सेके, सुवीं मव नहे, मेव-म्लेव्-ड सेवने। रीवृ-ञ् चीवे, रेवृ-ङ तु प्छती, रव्-रिवि च व्रजे ।। २९५ ।। शव् विकारे च, शर्व् हिंसे, षिव्-यु तन्तुततौ, ष्ठिवु । ष्ठिव-य ष्ठीव निरासे, ऽथ स्यात् षेवृ-ङञ सेवने ॥ २९६ ॥

यु). D_4 क्षांतु; T क्षित्र (for क्षीत्र). D_5 निवासे (for निरासे). $-^d$) Cd: बान्त-विदित्ति क्षीग्रङ् दर्षे; कग्रङ् स्तुतौ वर्णे, क्लीग्रङ् अधाष्ट्र्षे इत्यर्थः।

^{289. &}quot;) Cd: खब्... खौनाति ।... के चित्तृ प्वादित्वात् हस्वे खुनातीत्याहुः। धातुपारायणिकास्तु खनातीत्युद्दाह्रपन्ति ॥ Cf. Dhatupradipa (P. 130): खच भूतपादुर्भावे ।... खन ह्येके। खौनाति ।... खु इति केचित् । खनाति ॥ -b) D_4 T खेव्यत्वेच्याङ्क सेवने. -f) D_5 पुरुर्युद्धमे. D_1 Cv (as in Dv_2) द्र्पें (for मद्

^{290.} a) D_3 चीकुक् (for चीव-क्). $-^d$) D_5 B निवि (for णिवि). B Cal. Ed. नीव.

^{291.} b) Cd: देवनिमह क्रीडा।...देवन-मिह रोदनिमिति भट्टमहः (cf. Ākhyāta-

candrikā 1·3·17). — c) D_4 om. (hapl.) from धुर्व up to देवने (in 292^d).

^{292.} D_4 om. up to देवने (cf. v. l. 291). — $^{\sigma}$) D_v , om. कीडागत्यों. — $^{\sigma}$) C_d : अर्द इह पीडनिमिति मैत्रेयः (But the Dhātupradīpa simply says: दिनु अर्दने। देवयति शत्रून्।)। याचनं गमनं वेति रमानाथः॥

^{293.} a) Dv_{2} om. गतौ . $-^{b}$) Cd: घानुञ्...अस्य जने निष्ठायामप्रयोगः। धौतं नासः \mathbb{I} $-^{c}$) D_{5} BCd. Cal. Ed. प्लवङ् ; Dv_{2} T पनङ् (for पन्नः). D_{4} प्लेने ; T प्लन (for प्लेन).

^{294.} a) D_5Dv_1B पूर्व (for पुर्व). Cd: पुर्व ...पञ्चमस्वरा ।...पुर्वति ॥

^{296. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) B ਇੱਕ (for ਇੱਕੁ). — ^c) D_{d·B} Dv₂ B ਇੱਕ੍ਹ (for ਇੱਕ੍-ਪ). D₅ ਇੱਕ ;

षान्त्व-सान्त्व-क् सामयोगे, स्निव्-यु शोषे गतौ, जङ-। सेवृ सेवे, हिवि प्रीतौ, वान्ता इत्यष्टषष्टिघा ॥ २९७ ॥

अश्-ब्न व्याप्तिसंहत्योरश-ग् भोजन, ईश-छब् ।
ऐश्वर्ये, कश शब्दे, यु-काशृ-काश-ब् युतौ, कुशि- ।। २९८ ।।
िक च, कुश्-येर् श्लिषि, कुश्-जौ रोदे हूतौ, कृशिर-य तु ।
कार्स्ये, क्लेश्-ड वदे, क्लिश्-युञाङ चोपतपे, क्लिश्-ग् ।। २९९ ।।
विवाधे, णश्-छ्य् नाशे, णिश शीले, दिश-क् त्विषि ।
दिश-क्ड दर्शे, दन्शौ च दशने, दाश्-न्न हिंसने ।। ३०० ।।
दाश्-ब्स्क दाने, दाश्-न् च, दिश-न्शौ चाय श्-दशौ ।
प्रेक्षे, धूश-क् कान्तिकृतौ, पिश-श्पावयने, पश-न्॥ ३०१ ॥

T ष्टेंच (for ष्टींच). — ^d) D₂₋₄Dv जह (by transp.). Cd: षेत्रुङ्ग सेवने। ...सेवनसाराधनमुपनीग आश्रयणं च।...अन्ये त्वस्मात् परस्मेपदममन्यमानाः 'नीचं समृद्धमिप सेवित नीच एव,''स्वाधीने विभवेऽ-प्यहो नरपतिं सेविति कि मानिनः' इत्यादी गणकृतानित्यत्वमाहुः॥

297. d) D_5Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) B Cd Cal. Ed. -पष्टिका: (for $^\circ$ धा). —After 297, D_5B ins. वांतवर्ग:; Dv_2 इति वांताः.

298. Before 298, Dv_2 ins. अथ शांताः — b) D_5Dv_2B Cd Cal. Ed. ईर्लंड — d) D_5BCd Cal. Ed. काश (for काश). $D_{4.5}$ B Cd Cal. Ed. काशङ्; Dv T काशङ (for काश-ङ्).

299. $^{\circ}$) B कार्षे (for कार्षे). D_{1-3} Dv_2 क्लिश्स (for क्लेश). D_5 BT Cd Cal. Ed. क्षे (for बंदे). Cd: धातुमदीपे तु क्लेष (Ed. क्लेश) व्यक्तायां वाचीति सूर्धन्यान्तो दृश्वते। $-D_5$ Cd क्लिश्स्युज्ङ् ; B Cal. Ed. ङ्क्लिश्सुज्. $-^{d}$) D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. चोपतापे क्लिश्स्य तु.

300. a) D_s विरोधे (for विवाधे). Cd: णश्छ्यू नाशे। नाशो दर्शनामान इति प्राञ्चः;

छुक्तवा(v. 1. क्का)यनमिति सर्वस्वम् । छ. अनेशत् अनशत्॥ Though Cv here gives only अनशत् as an instance of the aorist, Vopadeva in Mugdhabodha (XI 5) expressly allows the forms with नेश as the stem. Such forms, which are mainly vedic, are found, albeit vary rarely in the classical literature also, e. g. Naisadha 14.56. — b) D5 णिश्रय; B णिशि (for णिश). T शिवे (for शीले). - °) D4 दर्भें ; D5 द्पें ; T दंशे (for दर्शे). D_3 दशिक्ड दशने दंशी. -d) D_4 दसने : Dv.BCd दंशने. Cd: दंशनमित्यनुस्वारयुक्तम्। अन्ये तु अनुस्वारहीनं पठिखा तिन्नर्देशादनिट नकारलोप इत्याहु:। — D₁ दाश : D₄ दाश्च ; T दीश्र (for दाशन्त्र). D, च दंशे दाश्र हिंसने; Cal. Ed. दंशे दाश त्र हिं°.

301. a) D_5 $D_{v_1}BCd$ Cal. Ed. हाराज्ञ ... D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. हिर्रा D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. हिर्रा D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. हिर्रा D_5 BCd D_5 D_5

बाघे प्रन्थे, परा-क् बन्धे, भृश-भ्रन्शिर्-ष्वधः पते । ल्ट-भ्रन्शु-ङ् भ्रस्-यु च, भ्रास्-य-भ्राश्-ङ्ण्टु तु भासि, तौ ॥३०२॥ रलौ, मर्स्स मिर्स ध्वनौ कोपे, मृश-शौ मृशि, रुस्स-रिशौ-स् । हिंसे, लश-क् शिल्पयोगे, शौ-लिस्स गत्यां, ङ-लिस्स-यऔ ॥ ३०३॥ तौच्छ्ये, वृशिर्-य वृत्यां, शौ-विस्स प्रवेशे, ङ-वास्-यऋ । शब्दे, लु-वस्स स्पृहि, शश प्लवने, स्पृश-शौ स्पृशि ॥ ३०४॥ स्पर्श-कड प्रहणे श्लेषे, स्परा-श प्रन्यबाधयोः । शकारान्ता नवित्रंशिदेह धातव ईरिताः ॥ ३०५॥

अक्ष्-नक्ष् व्याप्तिसंहत्योरष-व् दीती प्रहे गती। इष-गाभीक्षण्ये, इषु-ग् वाञ्छे, इष्-य सर्पण, ईष-ङ ॥ ३०६ ॥ दानेक्षिहिंसे चेषुञ्छे, ईक्ष-ङ् दर्शन, उक्ष्र चृषि। उष्प्र वघे दह्यूष् रोगे, ऋक्ष-र्न् वध, ऋषी-ग्र गती॥ ३०७॥ एषृ-ङ् च, कष् वघे, कुष्-ग निष्कर्षे, काक्षि काङ्क्षणे। कृषी लाकृषि, कृष्-शोष च विलेखे, खष् वघे, ऽथ गेष-॥ ३०८॥

^{302.} a) Cd: प्रन्थस्थाने स्पर्श पठिन्त केचित्। a0 D4 Dv a1 मृह्फ्रिशियुं अधापते. a0 D2 ऌ अग्रह ; D4 ऌ अंद्रयुह. a0 D4 हण्यु ; D5 ण्युह ; Dv हण्यु (for हण्यु). BCd Cal. Ed. आग्रण्युह भासि ती रही (Cal. Ed. a1).

^{303.} a) D_{5} रनी; T रती. B Cd Cal. Ed. + av + av = car = car

^{304.} D_4 om. up to क्रयां. $-^6$) D_3 कुशब्दे (for शब्दे). Cd: शब्द इह तिरश्वामेव। $-D_{4-5}$ D_{7} BT Cd Cal. Ed. वस्छ (for छ-वस्). Cd: शश...दन्त्यान्तों- Sयमित्येके। $-^d$) D_5 प्लावने. D_5 om. (hapl.) स्थुशसी.

^{305.} a) D_3 स्पर्शक्क; D_5 स्पृशिक्क (corrupt); T स्पृशक्क ; Cal. Ed. स्पर्शक्क . $-^b$) Cd: केचिद् प्रन्थस्थाने स्पर्श पठितत। - After 305, D_5B ins. शांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति शांताः.

^{306.} Before 306, Dv₂ ins. অথ ঘানা:. — ^a) D₁ অধ্যক্ষ্ক; D₅ অধ্যন্ত্র; B অধ্যু .

^{307.} b) Cd: 'निरोक्षिष्यामि यन्मुनीन्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति रमानाथः। $-^c$) Cv: उषूष्...उष्टः उषितः इति भेदः॥ Cd: द्वीं हस्वादी। ...पूर्वस्य क्वावेदत्वात् 'नेम् डीक्षी...' (Mugdh. XXVI 107) इत्यादिना निष्ठायां उष्टः, शेषस्य उषित इति भेदः॥ $-^d$) B Cd Cal. Ed. ऋहरन्. D_s Cd वंषे.

^{308. &}lt;sup>4</sup>) Cd: कष् वधे। कषति। अयमु-भवपदीति चतुर्भुजजुमरी। रामरमानायौ तु इमं

ग्लेष्-इंडन्बेषे, ऽथ घृषु संघर्षे, घृष-िकहर् हुतौ ।
विशब्द, आङ: सततक्रन्दे, इर्-घृष् रवे, घृषि-इ् ॥ ३०९ ॥
धृशे, घषि-इ् क्षरे, चृष पाने, चक्ष-छ्ड् वदे, चष-ल् ।
भक्षे, ऽथ चष् वघे, छष्-ज जष् ज्ष् च, श्ङीजि-जुष् मृदि ॥३१०॥
सेवे, कि-जुष् तर्कतृष्योर् , जिषु सेके; ऽथ जेष्ट्-ड ।
गत्यां, जिक्ष-च्ड दाने च, जक्ष-क्ष्ड्य् भक्षद्यासयोः ॥ ३११ ॥
शष-व् ग्रहे पिधाने, श्रष् वघे, पेष्ट्-ड णक्ष वजे ।
णिषु सेके, जिक्ष चुम्बे, तुष् तुष्टी, तुष्ट-यौजि च ॥ ३१२ ॥
विषी-व् भासे, ऽवान् निरासे दाने चेर्यिज-तृष् तृषि ।
तृक्षित्यां, त्रक्ष त्रचि ग्राहे, त्रक्ष कार्स्ये, ऽथ तावत्री ॥ ३१३ ॥
तक्ष-त्रक्षे, इ्-दीक्ष मौण्डयेज्याज्योऽधे, दक्ष-ड स्पदे ।
वृद्धी, दक्ष-मण्ड हन्त्यथे, इर्-दुष्-यौ वैक्टते, छ-दिषी-न् ॥ ३१४ ॥

परस्मैपदिन मत्वा उमयपदिन ताल्ड्यास्तमन्यं सन्येते ॥ — b) Cd : निष्कर्ष इयत्तापिरिच्छेदः । ...अन्तःप्रकाशनमिति गोविन्दमञ्चः ॥ — D_b reads from काक्षि up to संघर्षे (in 309^b) on marg. — c) D_{1-3} Dv_2 कृषोञ्च च कृ-(Dv_1 चाक्र) पि. $Cv(as\ in\ Dv_2\ only)$: ज, कर्षति कर्षते । चकारात् काक्षे ॥

309. D_5 reads up to संघर्ष onmarg. -b) D_{1-3} सुती; D_5BCd Cal. Ed. सुती (for डुती). -cd) Cv: विशान्दः स्वाभिपायाविष्करणम् ॥ Cd: आविष्करणं कथनं नानाशब्दकरणं वा। $-D_2$ सततं कदं; D_3 °ताकंद (for °तकन्दे). Cd Cal. Ed. वश्रे (for रवे).

310. $\stackrel{a}{=}$) Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) धूषे (for धूसे). Dv_1 धुषिह. $\stackrel{b}{=}$) T वधे (for बदे). $\stackrel{cd}{=}$) D_5 BCd C_8 l. Ed. छष्- जष्जूष्य (for छष्-ञ जष् जूष्). C_8 ! आद्य: (i. e. छष्) कैश्विच मन्यते। अन्यो (i. e. जष् ज्ष्) परस्मैपदिनावित्यन्ये॥ $-D_4$ T मदि (for मुदि).

311. 6) D₃₋₄ Dv₁ T 可得要用。

312. a) D_1 जष्ञ ; D_4 कषञ् (for झष्ञ्). Cd: झषञ्... सप्तमस्वरादिरयमिति पूर्णः चन्द्रत्रिलो चनरामाः । अर्थति अर्थते ॥ — Cal. Ed. Sपिधाने. Cd: झष् वधे। आद्यस्वरी। झषति। षष्टस्वरी चायमिति केचित्। झूषति॥ — c) D_1 णिक्षि; T णिक्षु (for णिक्ष). — d) D_5 T Gष् (for Tष्क्ष).

313. a) D_4 अवाङ् (for अवान्). D_3 निराशे ; D_5BCd Cal. Ed. equiver (for निरासे). equiver equiv

314. ab) D_4 तक्षीष्ट्र त्वक्षे (for तक्ष्य-तक्षे). D_3 माँ ड्वे याज्येथें; Cal. Ed. मीण्डे-ज्याज्योऽर्थे. Cd: ज्यांथां नियममतादेशोग-भीतयः। - c) D_1 दक्षण्मष्ट् ; Dv_1 **मष्ट्र. Cd: इन्स्ययें गितवधयोः। - c) D_3 वैक्रस्ये : D_4 विकृतौ,

वैरे, द्राक्ष-ध्वाक्ष-ध्राक्षि काङ्क्षे घोरस्ते, धृष-ङ्-। क राक्तिबन्धे, जि-धृषा-न् प्रागलन्ये, धृषु संहतौ ॥ ३१५ ॥ हिंसे, धृषा-कि लमर्षे, धृष्-क धूरो, र्छि-धिष् रवे। धिक्ष-धुक्ष-ङ संदीपे क्लेशे जीवे, पुष-ग् पुष ॥ ३१६॥ पुष्टो, ऌ-पुष्-यो च, पुष्-क घृतो, धौ-पिष्ट्र चूर्णने। पष्-क बन्धे, पष-ञ् बाघे प्रत्थे, पक्ष-क् परिप्रहे ॥ ३१७ ॥ पर्ष-ङ् स्तेहे, प्रुष-ग् सेकपूर्योश्च, प्रुषु दह्यम् । 🗆 🗉 रहो, प्छष्-यत्र च, ष्युष-वेर् भागे च, प्युष-कुत्मृजि ॥ ३१८ ॥ पृषु सेके, पूष बृद्धी, प्लक्ष-म्लक्ष-ना भक्षणे। मक्ष-क् च, मिक्ष-इ् लांगाध्यीलाभोक्तिक्लिश, भाष-ङकृ॥ ३१९॥ वाचि, भ्रेषृत्व् चले, मेषृत्व् च भये, भूष-कि भूषणे। मुष्-ग मृष् छण्टने, मिष्-श स्पर्धे, मिष्-मृषु सेन्नने । मृष-क क्षान्ती, मृष-डवु च, मृष-यव् च, क्-म्रक्ष म्रक्षणे ॥ ३२१ ॥

^{ं 315.} a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. ध्माक्ष; Dv2 T प्राक्ष (for घ्वाक्ष). Dv2 T घ्वाक्षि (for प्राक्षि). Cd: आधन्तौ रेफयुक्तादी, मध्यम् ओष्ठयवर्गशेषयुक्तादिः। घोरकती. Cd: घोरकतिमह तिरश्चामेव घोर-शब्द:। — B Cd Cal. Ed. धृषक् (for भूष-ङ). — c) B Cd Cal. Ed. ड (for क). 316. b) B transp. धिक्ष and धुझ. —d) Dv2 yy (for ya).

^{317. &}quot;) D3 Y9; D5Dv1 T Cal. Ed. पुषक् (for पुष्-क). — ") Dvi Cd Cal. Ed. पषक् (for पष्-क). Cd: पषक्...ताछ-व्यान्त एवायमिति बहुवः। दन्त्यान्त इति केचित्। मूर्थन्यान्तपाठस्तु केषांचिदनुरोधात्॥ — Dv₂ reads पषञ् बाधे twice.

^{318. (}a) D, Dv, पर्वृङ. Cd : स्पर्व इति चतुर्भुजः। — D₁.4 Dv पुष्ग. B सेके. - () Cv : रही, रस्थाने हो ययोस्ती ॥ Cd : असू एती (i. e. मुब-ग् and मुख्), रली च मुब्-क). Cd: अयमात्मनेपदीत्येके। - D4

स्याताम्। रेफस्थाने अन्तस्थातृतीयो ययोस्तौ रली। यथा, प्लुषम् सेकपूर्यीश्व, प्लुषु दहि।। — T प्छुष्येर् (for प्युष्-येर्).

^{319.} a) D4 AB; L S(5 A)A (tor पृषु). -b) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ $D_{7\cdot 2}$ मक्ष (for प्लक्ष). $-c^d$) D_2 लाभार्थ्यलोमोक्ति-; $D_{3.5}$ लाभार्थे लों°; D4 लामार्थ्ये भो(?लो)भोक्ति-; B Cd Cal. Ed. लामाथली ; T लामाध्या-भासोक्ती (sic) (for लामाध्यालामोक्ति-). Cv: अर्थ्य याच्या ॥ Cd: अर्थी याचनम् । लो,भादुक्तिलोंभोक्तिः॥

^{, 320. °)} D, बुक्के. Cd : बुक्क: कुक्कु-रादिकर्तकशब्दः।...भर्त्सेने इति पात्रः॥

^{321.} D₁ om. 321. — a) D₅ Cal. Ed. मुषग्. Cd: शेषो (i. e. मूष्) डिप हस्वी-त्येके। मोषति॥ -b) D_s स्पर्शे; T स्वर्थे (for स्पर्धे). Cal. Ed. , मितु (for मृतु). _ ') D4 सूष ; D5 Cal. Ed. मुषक् (for

म्लेच्छने, मक्ष संघाते, मक्ष रोषे च, मोक्ष-िक ।
क्षेपे, माक्षि स्पृहे, येषृ-ङ यत्ने, यक्ष-ङक् मि ॥ ३२२ ॥

यूष रिष वधे, रुष-िज च, रुष-येर् जि कुधि, रुष् तथा ।
जि-रक्ष पालने, रेषृ-ङ् हेषायामथ ल्ल-क् वधे ॥ ३२३ ॥

लुष च स्तेये, ल्ल-क् शिल्पयोगे, ल्ल्य-ए-ल्ल-क् स्पृहि ।
लक्ष-कल् दर्शनेऽङ्के, क्ड-लक्षालोचे, विषिर्-लिजी- ॥ ३२४ ॥

ख व्याप्ती, विष-गी विप्रयोगे, ऽथ विषु सेचने ।

खुषु चाय क्ड-खुषु च प्रजनैश्ये, ऽथ वृक्ष-ङ ॥ ३२५ ॥

खतौ, वक्ष रोषसंहत्योर्, वािक्ष काङ्क्षे, ऽथ वष् शष ।

शिष् वधे, शिष्-क्यसवांपयोगे, वेरतिशायने ॥ ३२६ ॥

शिषु-धौ तु विशेषे, श्रिष्-श्लिषु दाहे, श्लिषी-यल्ट ।

श्लेषे, श्लिष-क् च, शुष्-योल्ट शोषे, शिक्ष-ङ शिक्षणे ॥ ३२७ ॥

श्रूष पूष् प्रसवे, ष्टृक्ष गमने, पूर्व सूर्क्ष तु ।

नादरे, स्तृक्ष गत्यां, सूष् प्रसवे, हृष्-हृष्-य-शिन- ॥ ३२८ ॥

मृष्यु च ; D₅BCd Cal. Ed. मृषञङ्ख ; Dv₁ om. (for मृष्-ङ्गु च). — ^d) B मृष्यङ् ; T मृष्य (for मृष्-यञ्). Cd : अयमारमनेपदीरयन्ये।

322. ^a) D₅ Cd Cal. Ed. स्नेहने (for ਸਲੇਵਲਜੇ). D₅ T ਸੁਲ; Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) ਸਲਲ (for ਸ਼ਲ). — ^d): D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. ਪਲਾਜਣ:

323. ab) D_5 युष्. D_2 ६ष् (for रिष्). D_5 ६ष्क च (for ६ष् तथा). Cal. Ed. युष् रिष् बंध ६ष् लि च ६ष्येलि कृषि ६षक् तथा, $-^{a}$) D_1 om. लि. D_{1-4} D_{7} पाले (submetric); T पालेथ (for पालने). $-^{d}$) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. हेषायाम्. D_5 छुषक्.

324. $^{\prime}$) D_2 लक्षक्ष ; D_5 लक्षक्ष्. D_1 दशनांके (for दर्शनेऽङ्के). $-^{d}$) D_4 Dv_1 लक्षालोके.

325. ^a) D₂ om.; D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. ₹ (for ₹). Cd: ₹, वेविष्टे। उमय- पदीस्यन्ये। अफलवस्कर्तयांस्मनेपदार्थों छकारः ॥ — D_2 वसी (for ब्याप्ती). Cd: विषपी... दन्त्यान्तोऽयमिति विस्तराब्दन्युत्पत्ती सुभूतिः। -b) D_{1-4} सेवने (for सेचने). -c) $D_{4-8}Dv_1$ (Comm. as in text) BCd क्छ (D_4 om.) वृष च (for व्ष-वृषु च). Cd: अस्य पद्मस्वराजुबन्धों लेखकभ्रमकृत एव।

326. a) D_3T वृत्तौ (for वृत्तौ). D_1 वृत्तौ विषेतंहस्योर् (corrupt). - c) D_2 कासर्वोप-; D_{V_1} कि स o (for क्यस o).

327. b) D₁ कि३ (for किषु). — D₄ om. (hapl.) from दाहे up to केषे (in 327°). D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. किषोग्लाक (for °4ऌ). — °) D₁ reads किष twice. D₄ शिष (for किष).

328. a) D_{2} द्रुक्ष ; D_{3} छुक्ष ; D_{4} स्तर्क ; Dv_{1} यूक्य ; Dv_{2} यूक्ष ; B छक्ष ; T याक्ष (for घूक्ष). D^{b}) $D_{5}Dv_{1}$ यूक्य (for यूक्ष). Dv_{1} स्क्य (for स्तर्क). D^{a}

इर् तुष्टौ, ह्रपु-नि प्रोक्तोऽलीके, ह्रेष्ट्र-ङ सर्पणे। ङ-हेषु च स्वनेऽश्वानां, षान्ताः षोडशकं शतम्॥ ३२९॥

अस-ल्र् भावे, ऽस्-युद्द् क्षेपे, ऽस-ज्ञार्थे, जिलास-ङ । उपवेशे, गुध्रसुञ्छे, कुध्रसुिक्षिप च, कसु-॥ ३३०॥ म्य हृतौ, कस्-कुसि-िक च भासने, कुस्-यद्द्र् श्लिषि । कास्-क् कुशब्दे, कुस्स-क्डजबक्षेपे, कस-ज् गतौ ॥ ३३१॥ किस-कस्-ल्र्ङ शाते च, प्रस्-िक प्राहे, प्रस-ल्र्सु-। ङ भक्षे, ल्र-घसौ चाथ घिस-ङ क्षरणे, च्युस-क् ॥ ३३२॥ हानौ, चकास्-क्ष्ठ दीसौ, जस्-क् बघेऽनादरे, जसु-। इर्य मोक्षे, जिस-क् रक्षे, जर्स झर्कें च, ङल्-िणिसि ॥ ३३३॥ चुम्बे, णस्-ङ हृतौ, णास्-क् तुस ध्वाने, त्रस-क् धृतौ। ग्रहे निषेघे, तसि-िक भासि, त्रस-य-त्रसी-ण् भये॥ ३३४॥ तसि-क्यलंकृतौ, तस्-दस्-युद्द् त्पक्षये, दिसे-क् । भासि, दस्-ङक् हशौ दंशे, दास्-व् दाने, र-दास्-न् वघे॥ ३३५॥ मिस, दस्-ङक् हशौ दंशे, दास्-व् दाने, र-दास्-न् वघे॥ ३३५॥

स्तृक्ष् गत्यां सृष् . -d) $D_1 Dv_2$ om. ह्यु. Cv: हृषितः हृष्टः इति भेदः।

329. a) D₅ Cd Cal. Ed. हृष्टी (for तुष्टो). Cd: हृष्टिश्वित्तोत्साह:। — b) Cd: 'मधुरमधुरं हेषन्त्येते' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्। — c) D₁₋₂ Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) हेष्ट् (for हेष्ट्). — After 329, D₅ B ins. षांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति षांताः.

330. Before 330, Dv_2 ins. अथ सांताः. — a) D_5 B Cd Cal. Fd. असल (for अस-छ). — b) Cal. Ed. अस्त्रपार्थे (for ऽसलप. थें). Cd: जिलासङ... विद्यमानतायामप्ययम्। आकाशमास्ते ॥ — d) D_5Dv_1 T कुन्नस (D_5 ° सु) क्षिपि. Dv_1 कसु.

331. ^a) D₄Dv₁ T हतो (for हतो). B Cal. Ed. ins. ङ् after हतो. D₂ कुस; D₈ Cd Cal. Ed. कस; BT कस (for कस). — ^b) D₈B भाषणे (D₈°ने). — ^c) Cd: कुराब्द इह रोगहेतुककुत्सितशब्द:। 332. b) $D_{2\cdot 4\cdot 5}$ Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) BT Cd Cal. Ed. प्रासे (for प्राहे). Cd: इसं प्रहणे पठन्ति केचित्। — D_2 गन्स (for गलस्रु). — d) Cd: घसिङ...अयं कैश्विष्ठ मन्यते।

333. d) B जर्स; T जत्स (for जर्स). D₅ मर्स्स; D $_{v_2}$ T झर्झ (for झर्झे). D $_{s_5}$ D $_{v_2}$ B Cd Cal. Ed. लङ् (for ङळ्).

334. ab) D_2 णसू; Cal. Ed. णसङ्. D_2 हती; D_4 हती; Dv_1 हती; T हती (for हती). D_4 णासङ् तुस्वस ध्वाने; Dv_2 णासङ्क्षंध्वाने. Dv_1 स्वाने; T स्थाने (for ध्वाने). -cd) D_1 reads कि भासि twice. D_8 त्रासे (for भासि). D_2 त्रसी (for त्रसी- v_1).

335. b) B यहर् (for युहर्). D₄ रूपक्षये; D₅Cd Cal. Ed. त्र्क्षेपणे; D_{v1} रूपक्षये (for तूप°). — ')D_{v1} BT दसकह; प्रस्-कुल्क्षेपे, प्रस्-गु चोञ्छे, क्-धूस् धूरो, ध्वन्सु-छङ् गतौ।
भरो, पेस्-पिस गत्यां, पिस्-क षद्दार्थे च, पुस्-यहर्॥ ३३६॥
विभागे, हर्-ष्युस्-य दाहे च, प्रस्-मण्ड सवे ततौ।
पिस-क् नारो, पस्-क पस-व षान्तवत्, पिसि-कि विषि॥ ३३७॥
पुंस-क मर्दे, बुस्-येर् हानौ, बिस्-येर् क्षेपे, क्ड-भर्स-ञ।
भर्ते, भस्-छिर बुतौ चाथ भ्रास-म्छासौ तु शान्तवत्॥ ३३८॥
मासू-ङ् दीतौ, म्यस्-ङ भये, मुस्-येर् छिदि, मिसर-यई।
परिमाणे परीणामे, हर्-यस्-यु यतने, रस॥ ३३९॥
शब्दे, ास्-ङ्डिप, छस-क् शिल्पयोगे, छस श्लिषि।
क्रीडे, व्रीस-वूस्-कि वघे, वस-क् स्नेहिच्छदोश्च, यु-॥ ३४०॥
विस्ततौ, श्वस्-घष्ठ प्राणे, शस्-छर् स्वपे, उ-शस् वघे॥ ३४१॥

Cd Cal. Ed. दसिङ्क्. $-\frac{d}{}$ B (sup. lin. as in text) T दासङ् (for दास-ञ्). Cal. Ed. ने दास (for र-दास-न्).

^{336.} a) D_{1} π (for π). $-^{b}$) D_{5} BT Cd Cal. Ed. धूसक् (for क्-भूस्). $-^{cd}$) D_{2} $D_{V_{1}}$ असे ; D_{5} T घ्वंसे (for अंशे). D_{1} T पिस्; D_{2} पस्; D_{4} पेस (for पेस्). Cd: पिस्क... मूर्धन्यान्तोऽयमिति के चित्। - BCd Cal. Ed. प्युस्यहर्. Cd: अन्तःस्थाद्ययुक्तः।

^{337.} a^b) D_4 पुस; D_5 BCd खुस (for पुस). Cd: अन्तःस्थातृतीययुक्तः। — D_5 D_7 , B Cd प्रस्ते (hypermetric) (for खेते). $D_{5*4}D_{7}$, T गती (for तती). Cal. Ed. भागे इर् खुस्य दाहे च प्रस् मण्ड प्रस्ते तती. — c) D_4 पिसि (for पिसे). D_{1*2} BT नासे (for नाशे). D_5 om, पस्-क. — d) Cv: पान्तविति कमात् बन्धे बाधग्रन्थयोः। इह संकर्श्व।

^{338.} a) D₁ पुंस्तमदें. D_{2.4} D $_{V_{1}}$ T पुस्क मदें (D₄ पुंस्कादें) बुस्यहर् हानो. b)

 Dv_2 मत्स (for मर्त्स). — °) Dv_2T मत्से. $D_{2.5}$ मस्ति; D_4 अस्तिः; Dv_1 BCd Cal. Ed. मंस्िलः. — 4) D_2 मास (for श्रास). D_5 श्रास्य मासङ् तु (orig. v_2); B श्रास शास्यकृ; Cd Cal. Ed. श्रास्य श्रास् कृण्यु (for श्रास-कासी तु). Cd: शान्तवदिति मासि, तौ रनौ चेत्यर्थः।

^{339.} a) $D_{2\cdot 4\cdot 5}$ BT भास्ट्. Cal. Ed. भीत्यां (for भये). -a) D_1 परिणामे (for भाणे). D_2 परीमाणे; Dv_1 परिणामे (for परी°). -a) D_2 य (for यु).

^{340.} a) Cd: रासङ्...दुर्गसिंहस्तु हमं तालन्यान्तं मत्वा हस्वं कृत्वा रिह्मशब्दं न्युत्पादितवान्। $-^{a}$) D_{3} वसि (for वस).

^{341.} a) Cd: स्तम्भ इह नम्रतारहिती भावः। $-^{b}$) BT निवासे वसल्छ स्तु(T स्मृ)तौ. $-^{c}$) D_{5} Cd Cal. Ed. वेलितौ. Cd: ऋ, अविवेसत्। विवेसतुः। इंतौ गत्याम्॥ - B प्राणने (hypermetric). $-^{d}$) D_{3} शस्छ.

आङ्पूर्वोस्त रासि-ङ् शासु-ङ् शासु-ङङ्ङाशिषि स्मृताः । शास्-छक्षु शासने, शन्सु हिंसास्तुत्योर्, यळ-णासु- ॥ ३४२ ॥

मि निरासे, णुस्-य भक्षे, षस्-छर् स्वापे, ऌ-सन्सु-ङ। भ्रेशे, ङ-स्रन्सु प्रमादे, इस ह्रस रवे, इसे। हासे, हिस्-धिकि हिंसे, ते सान्ताः स्युः पञ्चषष्टिघा॥ ३४३॥

अहि-क् भासे, ऽहि-ब् गते, ऽर्ह योग्यत्वे, ऽर्ह-क् च पूजने। ईह-ब् चेष्टे, उहिर् त्वर्दे, ऊह-ब् तर्के, ग्रह-स्टूह-॥ ३४४॥

कि आदाने, ग-प्रह-ञ् च, गल्ह-गर्ह-ङ कुत्सने। कि-गर्ह च, ङ-गाहू विछोड़े, गुहू-ञ संवृतौ॥ ३४५॥

चह-कम चह शाठ्ये, ड-जेह यत्ने, ऽथ णह-यजौ। बन्ये, तह-ध-तुन्हू-श हिंसे, तुह्-दुहिरर्दने॥ ३४६॥

दुइ-ल्लो दुहि, लृ-दुइ-यू जिघांसे, दिइ-ल्लो लिपि । दहौ दाहे, दहि-क् दीप्तौ दाहे, दाह-ङ जागरे ॥ ३४७ ॥

^{342.} a) D_1 om.; T शासिङ् (for शासु-ङ्). $-^c$) D_5 BCd Ca1. Ed. शासु(B °स)रुङ; D_{V_1} शासुङ्क्ष. $-^d$) Cd: शन्सु हिंसास्तुत्योः 1...अनेकार्यस्वात् क्यनेऽप्ययम् U $-D_{1.5}$ T श्रष्ठ; D_3 स्नसु; D_4 णुष्ठ (for U U).

^{343.} a) D_8BCd Cal. Ed. निवासे (for निरासे). T स्तुस. D_1 यु (for a). -b) D_{v_2} षसछ. D_{s-5} B स्वप्ने (for स्वापे). D_s छुन्स छ. -c) D_1 म्रशे ; D_2 भ्रेमे (sic); D_{v_1} B भ्रेसे. Cd Cal. Ed. मसादे (for भ्रमादे). -f) B -षष्टिकाः. - After 343, D_5 B ins. सांतवर्ग ; D_{v_2} इति सांताः.

^{344.} Before 344, Dv_2 ins. अथ हांताः. -a) D_4 हिंसे (for मासे). -a) D_1 उहिंदें (for upt); Dv_1 ऊहिरदें (for उहिर् खरें). -a) D_1 तिक्क (sic) (for तकें). Cd: 'अनुक्तमप्यूहित पण्डितो जनः' इति गणकृतानिस्यत्वात्...।

^{345.} a) D_5Cd Cal. Ed. क्यादाने गप्रहल च. b) $D_{4\cdot5}$ Dv_1 BT Cd Cal. Ed. गर्ह गल्ह (by transp.). d) $D_{2\cdot4}$ गृहुल, Cd: गुहुल, usakeati।

^{346. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) D₁ यक्षे (for यत्ने). — ^c) D₃ तृह्ष्वतृहूर्; D₄ तृषञ्ज तृहूर्ग; D₇, तृह्ध् तृहूर्ग् बाघे (for तृह-घत-हुन्स्).

^{347.} a) $D_{2\cdot 4}$ ऌदुह्यों (for लृ-दृ-ह्-यू). -a) D_1 दहे; B om. (for दाहे).

निक्षेपे, दृहि दृह वृद्धो, प्लिह्-ब् गत्यां, वर्ह-बल्ह-ड । स्तृतिहिंसादानवाक्षु, मह पूजे, मिह-क् लिषि ॥ ३४८ ॥ मिह-क् वृद्धो तु, मुह-यूल्लिंग वैचित्त्ये, मिही सिचि । माह-ब् माने, रिह वधे, जिज्-रुही जन्यां, रह त्यिज ॥ ३४९ ॥ रिह गत्यां, लुही गाद्ध्यें, लिह्-लीव् स्वादे, क-वई वधे । दीप्तो, वर्ह-वल्ह-ड श्रेष्ट्रघे, वल्ह-क् लिषि, वृहि-क्यिप ॥ ३५० ॥ वृहिर् ध्वनद्धर्योंर्, वृहि च, वृह् वृद्धौ, रर्र-वृद्धयमे । वेह-वाह-ड यत्ने, ऽथ विह-क् वृद्धौ, विह-क् लिषि ॥ ३५१ ॥ वहै-जौ प्रापणे, ष्णुह-यूल्ट उद्गरे, ष्णिह्-यूलि । ३५१ ॥ व्रहे-जौ प्रापणे, ष्णुह-यूल्ट उद्गरे, ष्णिह्-यूलि । ३५१ ॥ प्रीतौ, ष्णिह-क् स्नेहने, षह-यिक राक्तौ, षह-ज्ङ च ॥ ३५२ ॥ ल्ट-पुह्-य तृपि च, षृन्ह-षृह-स्तृन्ह-स्तृह्-र, वधे । ल्ट-पुह्-ड तु विश्वासे, हकारान्ताः रातार्धकाः ॥ ३५३ ॥

कर्क हासे, चिक भ्रान्तौ, मर्क् सर्पे, सिक सेचने। मर्च ग्रहे, किज नहे, पिज रोधे, मिज ध्वनौ॥ ३५४॥

^{348. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) B दुहि दुह् (for दिह दह्). — ^e) $D_{2\cdot 3}D_V$ स्मृति-; T स्तुति- (for स्तृति-). — ^d) D_1 महक् (for महि-कृ).

^{350.} a) D_2 गर्ने (for गाइयें). b) C_{21} . Ed. ∞ लिही स् (for लिह-ली स्). -c) D_3 नहें नल्ह ; D_4 नहें हु ; D_{v_2} C_{21} . Ed. नहें नल्ह स् (for नई-नल्ह-क). -d) D_3 नल्ह प्राधान्ये (hypermetric) (for नल्ह-क्).

^{352.} a) D₃ श्तुह्; Dv₁ T ब्लाह् (for ब्लाह्). — b) B ins. च after ब्लाह्न्ह्.

^{353. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₄ damaged, D₃ * \text{P}; Dv₁ \(\frac{1}{2} \text{R} \); T \(\text{R} \text{P} \) (for \(\text{T} \text{P} \); D \(\text{L} \); \(\text{E} \); \(\text{

 D_5BCd Cal. Ed. स्तृह (for स्तृन्ह). Cd: हानाझौ मूर्धन्यादी, शेषौ द्वौ दन्त्यादी; चत्नारस्तमध्याः, आद्यतृतीयानष्टमस्वरिणौ द्वि-तीयशेषौ सप्तमस्वरिणौ। — d) D_4Dv_2T शताधिकाः. — After 353, D_5B ins. हांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति हांताः.

^{354.} Before 354, $D_5 Dv_2 Cd Ca1$. Ed. ins. अथ सीत्राः. — ") D_4 चित्रक. — ") D_5 सिच (for सिक). Cal. Ed. मर्क सपें तु सिक् सिचि. — ") D_2 मर्क च; D_5 Dv_1 मर्क; D_5 B मर्चक; T चर्म (for मर्च). Cd: तालन्यवर्गप्रथमान्तः. — D_4 Cal. Ed. माहे (for महें). D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. सहे (for नहें).

मट सादे, रिट स्तेये, कुठ च्छिषुड संहती। वड आरोहणे, कुत् तु आस्तृती, पुत् गती, छत ॥ ३५५॥ आघाते, सत्-क सुख उदाघाते, क्षद संवृती। सुदि शोमे, कप् चछने, क्षुप् सादे, रिफ कुत्सने॥ ३५६॥ रिम् रवे, स्तन्म तु स्तुन्म-स्कन्म-म्रुन्म-म्र रोघने। हिम हिंसे, धम ध्वाने, पीय प्रीणन, उर् गती॥ ३५७॥ तिद्द सादे मोह, उछ दाहे, छछ विमर्दने। स्यात् सछ तव गत्यामृश् गतिस्तुत्यो, रश स्वने॥ ३५८॥ मिष् रुग्जये, युष् भजने, छस हिंसन, इत्यसी। घात्नामिह सौत्राणां *हिचत्वारिंशदीरिता॥ ३५९॥ इति स्फीतः सप्तदशशत्या षट्कोनषष्ट्या। घातुस्कन्धेर्बुशः सेव्यः कविकल्पदुमः फछन्॥ ३६०॥

355. ") T सादरे (hypermetric) (for सादे). D₈BCd Cal. Ed. बिट (for रिट). — ") D₄BT उडु (for उड). — ") D₅ चड (for वड). — ") D₅ चड (for वड). D₅ कुक्व ; D₅ कुस्ला-; Dv₁ B Cd Cal. Ed. कुत्ता-; T कुस्सा-(for कुत् तु). D₅ Dv₁BCd Cal. Ed. -स्त्तो पुत ; T स्मृतो प्छत (for आस्तृतो पुत).

356. a) D₁-4 Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) घाते सत्क सुखे (D₂°ख) उद; D₃ B Cd Cal. Ed. घाते सात्क सुखे उद्द. — b) Cal. Ed. चपले (for चलने). — d) D₁-3 Cv (as in Dv₂) रिप (for रिफ).

After कुरतने, Dv₂ ins. श्री and abruptly closes the work. The Comm. in Dv₂ also ends here with रिप कुरतने। रिपः। रेपः। कविकल्पद्रुमकामधेनुगंधः समाप्तः।

357. Dv₂ om. 357 (cf. v. 1. 356).

— a) D₂ राज्दे (for रवे). D₄ रतंम (for रतन्म).

D₃ रतंमु; D₄ रतंम (for रतन्म).

D₃B TCd Cal. Ed. रिभ रवे (D₃ भे)

रतन्म स्तुन्म. — b) T स्कन्मु (for रकन्म).

D₄Dv₁TCd स्क्रंस (for स्क्रन्स). D₄ om.; Cal. Ed. ग्तु (for ग्त). — ') D₄ घ्तस; B डस (for घम). B (before alteration) प्रीय; T प्रिय (for पीय).

358. Dv₂ om. 358 (cf. v. 1. 356). — °) D₅ BCd Cal. Ed. হাল বন্ধ (for सल तव.) D2 ऊश् ; D4Dv1 ऋश; B ऋष् (for 表記). — d) DaBCd Cal. Ed. -स्मृत्यो (for -स्तुत्यो). D_{2·3·5} Dv, B रस. 359. Dv₂ om. 359 (cf. v. 1. 356). — a) T भिषक् जये. — b) D, BCd Cal. Ed. छष (for छस). — ") D₂ स्त्राणां. — d) All MSS. and Cal. Ed. ईरिताः. 360. Dv₂ om. 360 (cf. v. 1. 356). Before 360, Cal. Ed. ins. उपसंहार: -a) T स्थितः (for स्फीतः). -b) D_s -षष्टिकाः; T -षष्टिधा (for -षष्ट्या). Cd: षद्कोनषष्ट्या युता सप्तदशशती षद्कोनषष्टा. दशादेडी युते शतादी (Mugdh. VII 95) इति डप्रत्यये स्त्रियामत आप्। It may be noted that the total actually works out to 1756, and not 1754 as stated here. - c) DaDv, B बुधासेव्यः.

विद्वद्धनेशशिष्येण भिषक्केशवसूनुना । तेने वेदपदस्थेन बोपदेवद्विजेन यः ॥ ३६१॥

इति श्रीपण्डितवोपदेवविर्चितः कविकल्पद्भो नाम धातुपाठः समाप्तः।

361. Dv_2 om. 361 (cf. v. l. 356). -a) T विद्वद्धनेन. -b) D_2 T मिषवकश-(T°शि)व-. -c) D_2 T तैनैवेद-(T°न-); D_4 तेने वेद-; B तेनैदं वेद-(hypermetric). Cd: तेने, कृतः। -Cd's explanation of the expression वेदपदस्थ as वेदाना पदे व्यवसाये तिष्ठति इति is a blunder. वेदपद is the name of Vopadeva's place of residence, for which see Introduction. -a0 $D_{1\cdot2\cdot4}Dv_1$ बोपदेन-; T बोप्प°.

— Before the colophon, D_BBCd Cal. Ed. ins. (=the last of the concluding stanzas of Cv [in Dv,]; Cd introducing it with the remark कश्चित्तिकथ्यस्तत्कीर्ति वर्धयनाह):

स्वर्गे अविणनार्थः सुरपतिमभितः शाब्दिकानां वरेण्यं

पाताल नागराजं भुजगयुवतयो यस्य गायन्ति कीर्तिम्। यस्नीर्णः शब्दपाथोनिधिमखिलमिमं गोष्पदं

वा सुराही शिष्योऽकाषीं द्वनेशः कविकुलतिलकः कैश्वि-वीपदेवः॥

[(L.,) Dv, सर्वा (tor स्वर्गे). Dv, शब्दकानां. —(L.,) Dv, शब्दकानां. —(L.,) Cd: सुराहों सुमेद्-प्वते। This is evidently erroneous. सुराहे must be understood as referring to देविगिरि (modern Daulatābād), the capital of the Yādava kings, the choice of the expression being governed by the considerations of of metre.]

Colophon. — After इति, D₅BCd Cal. Ed. ins. आचार्यचकचूडामणि- D₁ om. श्रीपण्डित- T om. श्रीपण्डितवोपदेव-विरचितः D₄ reads श्री after पण्डित- D₅B -नोपदेवपंडित- (by transp.). D_{2} $_4Dv_1$ -बोपदेव-. D_3 -विरचिते ; B °िवत- (for °िवतः). D_3 -दुम- (for -दुमो). D_{3-5} B om. नाम. D_5 समाप्त.

- After the colophon, D₁ concludes with:

स्वस्ति श्रीसंवत् १४९४ वर्षे माघवदि एका-दश्यां गुरौ अद्येह दमनायां महाराणश्रीजयदेव-विजयराज्ये महिसाणाश्रामवास्तव्य-औदीच्य-ज्ञातीय-आचार्यधनेश्वरसुतआचार्यमुरारेरध्यय-नार्थं औदीच्यज्ञातीयपुरोहितसरवणसुतहरिहरेण पुस्तकमीदमलेखि। श्रीः। ग्रुमं भवतु। यादशं पुस्तके दष्टमित्यादि॥ श्रीः॥

D2 concludes with:

संवत् १६०८ वर्षे असाडसूदे ८ परमहंसपरी-व्राजकाचार्यश्रीपदरामचंद्राश्रमनुपूथक्परतोषां म-स्याखीतं: ॥ — After this is added (sec. m.): नटपद्रवास्तब्य-भटनागरज्ञातीय-पाठककेशवसूतमुरारिनथागोपालप्रयागपठनार्थं।

D3 concludes with:

शुमं भवतु । संवत् १६४४ समये फाल्गुनसुदि १२ बृहस्पतिवासरे अक्रबरपातिसाहराज्ये जुलालदीन महमद गाजी । लहाउराख्ये लिषा-पितं मिश्रमुरारिसारस्वतिलिषितं कायस्थवासुदेव-नारायनदाससुत श्रीवास्तव्यकाशिवासी विश्वे-श्वरनिकटे गृहं ॥ शुमं ॥

Ds concludes with:

संवत् १०८८ सतरआहुयासिवर्षे आसीणविद् सोम्वतीसोमवारे॥ वृदावनमध्ये लिखितं वैष्णवंपरमानंददासस्य । पठनार्यदयारामदास ॥ श्लोकांकः ४००॥ शुभमस्तु । स्वाध्याहमागवत-दासेन मुज्यते ॥ श्री ॥ १ ॥

Dv1 concludes with: सूत्रं वृत्तिश्च सर्वेगं. १२०० B concludes with:

शके १७३६॥ १०॥ २०॥ २

An alphabetical Index of Roots read in the Kavikalpadruma.

[The references are to the stanza-quarters.]

	. ,	15 ^b		0		251 ^b		:4	133 °
	amśa	15				239 ^a		iț int	179^a .
	amsa	15^b				239^{b}	•	ind	191°
1.2		344 ^a				239			211 ^a ·
	ak	80 ^b			ambh	244 ^a .		indh	287. ^b
1.2	-	306 ^a			ay	257 ^a .	1	inv :	270^{b}
	ag	92^{a}			ark	80 ^b	· 1	il ·	270°
	agha	15 ^d			argh	96ª	. 2	il	
1.2		80 ^a			arc .	100 ^a	1.2	iș î	306°
	anka	15 ^a	-	1.2	arj	115 ^b	• 3	iș	306 ^d
	ang	92ª			artha	15°	**		F10
	aṅgā	15^a	:	1	ard	191 ^a	1	ī ,	51 ^a
	angh	96 ^a		2.3	ard:	191 ^c	· 2		51°
	aj	115°	~		arb	239ª		īkṣ	307^{b}
1	añc	100a.			arv	287 b		inkh	90ª
2-4		100^{b}	•	1		344 ^a		īj	116a
5	añc	100°		. 2	arh	344 ^b · · ·		īñj 🗅 🔆	115^{d}
1	añj	115ª			al	270°	1	īd	154 ^b
$\tilde{2}$	añj	115°	- 1		av :	286ª	2	īd	154 ^c
_	at	133°			avadhīra	16^a	1	īr 🗀 🦠	262°
1.2		133ª		1	aś	298ª	2	īr :	262 ^b
1.2	ath :	148 ^a		2	aś .	298 ^b		irksy	257^{a}
1	ad	154 ^a			as	306 ^b		īrsy	257 ^a
2		154 ^b		1.2	as	330 ^a		īś r	298 ^b .
2	add add	154 ^a	-	3	as : ···	330b	1	īș	306 ^d
1.0		171a		J	ah	•	2	īs a :	307^a
1.2		148 ^a		· 				īh 🤄	344 ^c
	anth	175ª		٠.	āñch:	112ª			
	at	133 ^{ab}	,	•	āndola	$16^{\overline{b}}$		u ·	57ª
	atț ົ	191 ^a			āp	225ª		ukș	367 ^b
	ad	133 ^b		4	āp ās	330 ^b		ukh :	90^a
	adţ	155".,			45			unkh	90°a
	add	154 ^a		່ 1 ລ	i	47ª			100 ^d
1.2		219ª		1.2	[adhi-]i	47a		uch	112 ^b
	ant	179ª						ujjh	132ª
	and	191ª		4		90^a		uñch	112ª
	andha	15°			ikh	90° ;		uth =	1484
	abh r	262ª			inkh	90° 92°	1	•	
1	am".	2514			ing	74 (.	. •	dania.	,

	2 udhr	as 330 ^d	kakk	80°	1 kas	331 ^d
	und	191 ^d	kakkh		2 kas	332ª
	ubj	116ª	kakh	90 <u>°</u>	kānks	308 b
	· ubh	244ª	kag	92 ^b	kāla	18ª
	umbh		kańk	81 a	1.2 kāś	298 ^d
_	urv	287 °	1 kac	101^d	kās	3316
1.	2 uș	307 °	2 kac	102	ki	47 ^b
	uh	344 ^c	kañc	101 ^d	kiţ	135 ª
			1.2 kat	133°	1 kit	180ª
	ūna	16°	3 kat	133 ^d	2 kit	180 ^b
	ũ y	257 ^b	kaṭh	148 ^d	1.2 kil	270^{d}
	ūrj	116 8	kaḍ	154 ^d	kişk	81
	ūrņu	. 57ª	kaḍḍ	156°	kīţ	134ª
	ūrd	192ª	1.2 kan	171°	kīl	271ª
	ūs	307°	3 kaņ	171 ^d	1-3 ku	57°
	ūh	344 ^d	kaņţ	133°	kuṁś	298 ^d
			1 kaṇṭh	148^{d}	kuṁs	331ª
1-		66ª	2 kaṇṭh	149ª	kuk	81ª
	ŗks	307^d	1 kaṇḍ	154 ^d	1 kuc	101ª
	ŗc	101ª	2 kand	155ª	2.3 kuc	101°
	gch	· 112¢	katth -	186°	kuj	118ª
	Ţj	116°	katra	17°	kuñc	102 ^b
	ŗñ j	116^d	katha	17ª	1 kuţ	134°
	L ù	171 <i>ª</i>	kad	193 a	2 kut	134 ^d
	gt .	179 ^b	kadd	156 °	kuṭumb	239 ^d
	g dh	211	kan	219 ⁸	1 kuţţ	134 ^d
	ţn	224^d	kand	193 a	2 kutt	135ª
	gph	238ª	kab	239 ^b	kuḍ	155 ^d
	<u>r</u> ė	307 ^d	kam	251^{b}	kuņ	172ª
	•	•	kamp	226 ^b	kuṇa	18 ^b
	Ţ	71ª	kamb	240 ^b	kuņţ	134 ^b
			karj	118ª	kunth	148¢
1.2	ej	117ª	karņa	17 ^d	1 kund	155 ^d
	eth	148 	karta	17 °	2 kund	156ª
	edh	211 ^b	kartra	17 ^c	3 kund	156 ^b
	eş	308ª	kard	194 ^d	kuts	331°
		1	karb	240 ^b	kuth	185 ^d
	okh	90 ^b	karv	288ª	1 kunth	185 ^d
	oja ·	16 ^d .	1 kal	270°	2 kunth	186 ^b
	où	171 	2 kal	270 ^d	kundr	263ª
	olañj	117 ^b	kala	17 ^b	1.2 kup	225°
	oland	154°	kall	271^{d}	kumāra	18 ^c
		_	kav	288^{d}	kumāla	18¢
	kams	332ª	kaś	298 ¢	kump	225 ^d
	kak	80 ^d	kaş	308ª	kumb	240 ^a

	kur	262 ¢	1	krand -	193ª		kṣīj	117^d
	kurd	194°	2	[ā-]kra:	nd 193 <i>a</i>		kṣīb	239¢
	kul	272 ª		krap	226ª	1.2	ksīv	288 ^e
	kuś	299 a	1.2	kram	251^{d}		ksu	57 b
	kus	308ª		krī	51 ^d		kṣud	194 ^b
	kus	331 ^b		krīd	155°		kṣudh	211 ^b
	kusm	252 ^b		kruñc	102ª	1	kṣubh	244 ^b
	kuha	19 ^b		krudh	211°	2	kṣubh	244°
	kū	63 ª		krunth	186 ^b		kşur	262 ^d
	kūj	117^{d}		kruś	299 ⁴		kșel	272¢
	k	1344		klath	185¢			76 ª
	•	19¢		klad	192¢			57 ^d
	kūņ	172 ^b		kland	192 ⁸			257ª
	· · · · · ·	194	1.2		251°		kşmil	271°
	kūrd	194¢		klav			kşvid	155 ^b
	kül	271°		klid	194ª	1	kşvid	193 ^b
1	kŗ	66 ^b	1.2	klind	194 ^a	2	kşvid	1930
2,3	kţ	66¢	1	kliś	299°	3	kşvid	193 ^d
,	krd	156 ^b	2	kliś	299 ^d			
	kŗņv	287 ^d		klīb	239 ^d		khakkh	90¢
1	kŗt	179°		klīv	288 ^d		khac	1020
2	krt			kleś	299¢		khaca	20 ^b
1	krp	226°		kvan	172ª		khaj	118°
2	krp	226 ^d		kvath	185ª		khañj	118°
_	krpa	19 ^d		kvel	272 ^b		khaţ	135 ^d
	krá	299 ^b		kṣaj	117¢		khatt	135¢
1.2		308¢	1	kṣañj	117 ^b		khaḍ	157 ^b
1	kg	71ª	2	kṣañj	117 °		khaṇḍ	157 ^b
2.3	k 	71 ^b		ksan	172^{c} .		khad	195ª
	kţt			kṣan	224 ^d		khan	219¢
	keta	18 ^d		kṣapa	20^{a} .		khamb	240 ^b
	kep	226 ^b	1	kṣam	251 ^d		kharj	118 ^b
	kel	272^{b}	2	kṣam	252ª		khard	195¢
	kev	288ª		kṣamp	225 ^b		kharb	240 ^b
	kai	76ª		kṣar	262_{1}^{d}		kharv	289ª
	knath	185°	1.2	kṣal	271 ^b		khal	272°
	knas	330 ^d	1.2	•	47°		khav	289ª
	knū	63 ^a	3.4	kși	47 ^d		khas	308 ^d
	knūy	257 °		kṣiṇ	172¢		khād	195ª
	kmar	262 ¢		kşin	224 ^d		khit	135 ^b 195 ^d
	krams	331°	1		225 ^a	1.2		195 ^a
1	krath	185 ^a		ksip	225 ^b		khu	58 ^a 118 ^a
2		185 ^b	1	kșiv	288 ^b		khuj	118 ^a
3	krath	185°	2	- •	288¢	1.0	khud	
	krad	193ª		kşī	51°	1.2	khund.	15/~

	٠.					L
	2 juș	311ª	dim	bh 245°	tīm	253 ^b
	jūr	265^d	1 dī	52°	tīra	23 ^d
	jūs	310 ^d	2 dī	52 b	tīv	291 °
	jŗ	67ª			tu	59^{a}
	jŗbh	245¢		ndh 170 <i>a</i>	tuj	120 ^d
	jŗmb		ḍhau	k 82°	1 tuñj	120°
	1 jr	72ª			2 tuñi	120^{d}
	2 j₹	72^b	taṁs		tuţ	139°
	jeș	311 ^b	tak	83ª	1.2 tud	160°
	jeh	346 ^b	1.2 takş	313 d	tuḍḍ	159 ^d
	jai	76°	3 taks	314ª	tun	174 ^c
	jñap	228 ^d	tank	82 ^d	tund	160ª
	1 jñā	41 ^d	taṅg	92 d	tuttha	24 ⁸
	2 jñā	42ª	1 taño	103 ^d	tud	199 ^d
•	3 jกล	42°	2 taño	104ª	1.2 tup	231^{d}
	jyā	410	tañj	121°	1.2 tuph	238f
	jyu	58 ^d	1.2 tat	138 ^d	1 tubh	245d
	jyut	181¢	tad	159 ⁸	2 tubh	246ª
	jyo	79*	tand	1 59 °	1 tump	2324
	jri	48°	1 tan	220 ⁸	2.3 tump	23241
	jrī	52°	2 tan	220°	1.2 tumph	238 ^f
	jvar	265 ^d	3 tan	221 ^d	tumb	241ª
	jval	274 ^d	tantr	. 266 ^d	tur	266°
	jhat	138 ^b	1.2 tap	230ª	turv	291ª
	jham	252 ^d	3.4 tap	230 ^b	tul	275°
	jharc	1034	tam	253 ^b	tuş	312 ^d
	jharch		tamb	241 ⁸	tus	334 ^b
4.0	jharjh		tay	258 ^d	tuh	346 ^d
1.2		312ª	tark	83 b	tūḍ	159 ^d
	jhţ	72 ^b	1.2 tarj	121ª	1 tūņ	174ª
		1	tard	199¢	2 tūņ	174 ^b
	tank	82 ^b	tarb	241 ^b	tūna	24ª
	tal	275°	tal	276 ^b	tūr	266¢
	ţik	82 ^b	tas	335 a	1.2 tūl	276ª
	tip	229 ^b	tāy	259^{a}		312 ^d
	ţīk	82 ^b	1 tik	82°		346°
	ţval	275ª	2 tik	82 ^d	₹.	313¢
			tig	93ª		174 ^c
	dap	229 ^d	tigh	96 d		199¢
	damp	229 ^d	1 tij	121 ^b		224 ^d
	damb	241ª	2 tij	121°		231ª
1.2	dambh	245¢	t ip	230°		231 ^b
	dip	229¢	tim	253 ^b		2316
	dimp	229¢	1.2 til	275 ^d		381
	dimb	241°	till	275¢		32 ^{ab}

	trmph	238 ^f		dadh	213ª	1	dŗp	232 ^d
	tṛṣ	313^{b}		danv	292 ^d	2.3	drp	2 33 4
	trh	346¢		dabh	247^{a}		drph	238
	tī	72 ^c		dam	253¢	1	drbh	246^{a}
	tep	230^d		damp	233 ^b	2		246 ^b
	tev	291 ^b	1.2	dambh	246 ^c	_	drmph	238¢
	tod	159¢	3	dambh	246 ^d		drá	301 ^b
		121^b	•	day	259 ^b		dgh	348 ⁷
	tyaj trams	334°		daridrā	430	1-3		72 ^d .
	trank	83 b	1	dal	276 ^c	1-0	de	75ª
	trang	92¢	-	dal	276 ^d		dev	212¢
	trand	200ª	1	das	335 ^a		dai	$76^{\overline{d}}$
		230°		das	335 ^a		do	79¢
1	trap tras	334 ^b	4	dah	347¢		dyu	59ª
2.3		334 ^d	1	dā.	42°		dyut	181 ^d
	tras truț	139 ^b	2.3	dā	42 ^d		dyai	77 ^a
1,4	•	231¢	۵,5	dān	221ª		dram	253 ^d
	trup	238		dāy	259°		drā	43 b
	truph	232 ^{ab}	1	dāś	300 ^d		drākh	90 ^d
	trump		2.3		301 ^a		drāgh	97°
	trumph	76 ^d	1.2		335 ^d		drānks	315 ²
	trai	82¢	1.2	diny	292ª		drād	160°
4	trauk	313¢		dimp	233 ^b		drāh	347d
	tvakš	313 ^d	1	dimbh	246°	1	dru	59 b
2	tvakş	92 ^d		dimbh	246 ^d	_	dru	59¢
	_	104 ^a		dinon	291°	_	drud	160°
	tvac '	104 ^a		div	292 ^b		druņ	174 ^d
	tvañc	266 ^b		div	292°		druh	347 ²
1	tvar	313 ^a	3	diś	301 ^b		drū	63 ^d
1 2	tviș [ava-]tv			dih	347 ^b		drek	83¢
L		266°		dī	52°		drai	77 ^b
	tsar	200		dikş	314 ^a		dviş	314 ^d
	thud	160 ^b		dīdhī	52 ^d		dvr	67°
	thurv	291°		dīp	232¢			
	uluiv	271	1.2		59¢		dhakk	83ª
1	dams	300 ^b		duḥkha	24 ^c		dhan	175°
2.3	dams	300°		duḍ	160°	1.2	dhan	221°
2.5	dams	335 ^b		durv	291°		dhanv	292 d
	damh	347 ^c		dul	276 ^c		dhā	43°.
1	dakş	314 ^b		dus	214^{d}		dhāv	293 ^b
2		314 ^c	1	duh	346 ^d		dhi	48 ^d
~	dagh	96 ^d	2		347 ^a		dhiks	316
	dangh	97ª	-	dū	63¢		dhinv	293°
	danda	24¢		dŗ	67°		dhiş	316 ^b
	dad	200ª		drmh	348ª		dhī	53 ^a
				M				

KAVIKALPADRUMA

	dhu	60 ⁴		nakş	312 ^b		ngt	182ª
	dhuks	316°	. 1	nakh	90¢	1.2		73ª
	dhury	293 ^a	2	nakh	91 ^a		ned	1994
1_3	dhū	64 ^a		naj	122 ^b		nes	312 ^b
	dhūp	233¢	1.2	nat	138¢			
2	dhup	233 ^d	3-5		139¢		paṁs	337¢
4		267 ^b	J=J	nad ·	161 ^a		paks	317 ^d
	dhūr	301°	1	nad	198°		pakṣa	27c
	dhūś	316 ^b	2	nad	1	1		104 ^b
	dhūș	336 ^b	. 4	nand	200 ^b	2	pac	104°
4	dhūs	67 ^d	1 2	nabh	245 ^d	1	pañc.	104°
1	dhr	68 ^a	1.2		253 ^a	2	pañc	104 ^d
2-4	$dh_{\bar{x}}$	121 ^d		nam.	. 241 ^b	1.2	pat	139 ^d
		121d	1	namb	258d	1.2	pața	25¢
	11 7.77	315^b	-	nay	259 ^d		paṭh	149¢
1	dhrs	312		nay	198°			175 ^b
2	dhrs	315°	1	nard.	200°.	1	paṇḍ paṇḍ	1 61 ^a
3	dhrs	01.0	2	nard	241 ^b	2	paṇḍ	161 ^b
4	dhrs	316 ^a		narb	275 ^b	1		1 82 ^a
	dhe	75 ^a		nal	300 ^a	2	pat	182 ^b
	dhor	267 ^a		naś	334 ^a	4	pat	26¢
	dhmā	43d		nas ·	346 ^b		pata	1876
	dhyai	77 b		nah ·	340	1.2	path .	200d
	dhraj	122ª	4	nāth	212 ^d	1.2	pad	25 ^d
	dhrañj	121 ^d	1		2120		pada	221¢
	dhran	175 ^a	2		213 ^a 334 ^a		pan	187°
	dhran	224 ^d		nās	334"		panth	241 ^b
1.2	dhras	336 ^a		nims	333 ^d		pamb	259 ^d
	dhrākh	90 d		nikș	312°		pay	25¢
	dhrāgh	970		nij	120^a		parņa	200°
	dhrānks	3154		niñj	120 ^b		pard	241°
	dhrād	160^d		nid	199 ^a		parb	294 ^a
		122 ^a		nind	199 ^b		parv	318^a
1.2	dhru	60 ^a		ninv	oneh	4	pars	276 ^d
	dhrek	83 °		nil_	275 ^b	1	pal	$\frac{270^a}{277^a}$
	dhrai	77°		nivāsa	25^a	. 2	pal	2//
	dhvams	336		niś	300 ^b		palyula	27^a
		122ª	-	nis	3126		palyūla	
	dhvañj	122 ^q		nişk	84 ^a		pall	2774
	dhvan	175 ^a		nī	52¢	4	pav	2936
	dhvan	22 1 ^b		nīl	275ª	1	paś	301 ^d
	dhvana			nīv	F0//	2		302^a
	ankş	31		nu	59ª		p	26ª
	dhvr	67 ^d		nuḍ	160 ^d	1.2	paş	3170
				nud			pașa	26ª
	nakk					1.2	pas	337°

1.2	pāื	448	2	pūr.	267 d		phakk	84ª
	pāra	26 ^d		pūrb	241¢	1	phan	176ª
	pāl	276ª		pürv	294 ^b	2	phan	176
	pi	49 ^a		pū1	278ª	1	phal	2786
	pims	337^{d}		pūs	319 ^a	2.3	phal	278¢
	picc	104 ^b	1	рţ	68 b		phull	278ª
	picch	113^{b}	2.3	рŗ	68¢		phel	278d
1	piñj	122 ^c	4	pr	68 d			,
2	piñj	122 ^d	1.2	prc	105^{a}		bath	149¢
	piţ	1 40 ^b	3		105 ^b		ban	176¢
	pith	149 ⁸		pŗñj	123 ^a		bad	201ª
	piņ	175¢		prd	161 ^d	1.2	badh	213¢
1.2	pind	161 ^b		blu.	175 ^d		ban	221^{d}
	piny	293 ^d		pŗth	187 ^d	1.2	bandh	213b
	pil	277 ^b		prs	319^{a}		babhr	267 ^d
	piś	301^{d}	. 1	₽₹	73 ^b		bamb	241 ^d
	piș	317 ^b	2		73°		barb	241 ^d
1.2	pis	336¢		pel	277 b		barh	348 ^b
	pī	53d.		pev	293ª		bal "	278ª
	pid	161¢		pes	336°	2	bal	279ª
	pīl	277°		pai į	770:	3.4	bal,	279 ^b
	pīv	294ª		pyāy	260 ⁸		balh	348 ^b
	pums	338ª	1	pyus	318¢		bādh	214°
1.2	puț 🕆	140ª	2	r 5 ;	318 ^d		bind	201 ^a
	puța	27 ^b		pyus	337 ^a		bi1	2796
	putt	140¢		pyai	776	'	bis	338 b
	pun	175^{d}		prach	113 ^b		bukk	84¢
	puṇḍ	161 ^d	1.2	prath	188 ^a		but	140°
1	puth	187 ^a		pras	337 ^b		bud	162 ^a
2		187 ^b		prā	44 ^a	4	bud	201 ^b 214 ^a
	punth	187 ^b	1	pri	53 ^b	1		214 ^b
	pur	267°	2.3	pri	53¢ 53 d	3	budh budh	:214°
	purv	294 ^a	4	pri	60 ^b	. 3	bund	.201 ^b
1.2	pul	277¢	1	pru	318^a	1	bundh	
3	pul	$277^d \\ 316^d$	1	prus	318 ^b	2		214^{a}
1.2	puș	310^a 317^a .	. 2	prus prenkh			bull	279d
3.4	puș	233 ^d		prenkn	187^{d}		bus	338ª
	pusp	233 ^d		proth plaks	319 ^b		bust`	182¢
	pus	182 ^b		plakș plih	348 ^b		b₹	736
1 2	pust	64 ^b		plu.	60 ^b		braņ	1769
1-3	pū	122b	1.2	pluş pluş	318 ^{bç}		brū	64¢
	pūj	176 ^a	3	plus plus	318°		J. W	•••
	pūņ	260 ^a	J	plev	2934		bhaks	319
4	pūy	267°		psā	44 ^a	1	bhaj	123
1	pūr	20/5		hag	77	•	- maj	· 220

KAVIKALPADRUMA

2 bhaj: 123°	302¢ ~	mal -	2804
1 bhañj 123°	2 bhrāś 302 ^d	mala	28 ^d
2 bhañi 124 ^d	bhrās 338 ^d	mal1	280¢
1.2 bhat 140 ^d	bhrī 54°	mav	295°
bhan 176°	bhrud 162°	mavy	260¢
1.2 bhand 162 ^b	bhrūn 176 ^d	maś	303^{a}
1.2 bhand 201c	bhrej 123 ^d	mas	320°
bharts 338b	bhres 320^a	mask	84 ^d
bharbh 247°	bhlaks 319b	mas	339 b
bhary 294c	1.2 bhlās $302^{d}-30$)3' mask	84ª
1.2 bha1 280°	bhlās 338d	mah	348 ^d
bhall 280 ^b		maha	280
bhas 320c	1 mamh 348^d	1 mā	440
bhas 338c	$2 \text{ mamh } 349^{\circ}$	2.3 mā	44ª
bhā 44°	maks 322 ^b	mānks	
bhāja 28°	makh 91 ^a	1.2 mān	222°
bhām 254 ^b	mank 84d	mänth	189°
bhāma 27 ^d	maňkh 91 ^a	1.2 mārg	93¢
bhās 319 ^d	mang 93b	mārj	125^a
bhās 339^{2}	1 mangh 97°	māh-	349¢
bhiks 319¢	2 mangh 97d	mi	49 ²
bhid 201 ^d	mac 105d	mich	1130
bhil 280°	maj 125^a	mith	188 ^b
bhī 54 ^a	majj 125¢	1 mid	203 ^b
1.2 bhuj 124^a	1 maño 105¢	2.3 mid	203¢
bhund 1 62 ^d	2 maño 106 ^d	4 mid	203 ^d
1.2 bhū 64°	$math 149^d$	mind	203
3 bhū 64 ^d	man 177°	_ minv	294 ^d
4 bhū 65 ⁷	manth 149d	mil	280^d
bhūṣ 320 b	1 mand 163b	*****	303°
1 bhr 68 ^d	2.3 mand 163°		29 ^b
$2 \text{ bhg} 69^{2}$	math 189^d	1 miş	321 ^a
bh r j 1 24 ^b	1 mad 202°	2 miş	321 ^b
bhrá 302 b	2.3 mad 202^d	mih	349b
$bh_{\overline{q}}$ 73 ^d	1.2 man 222 ^b	1 mī	$54^{\acute{b}}$
bhes 320°	3.4 man 222c	2.3 mī	54¢
bhyas 339^{α}	mantr 268 ²	mım	254 ^b
1 bhrams 302^b	1.2 manth 188d	mīl	280°
2 bhrams 302¢	3 manth 1892	miv	294¢
bhrajj 124°	mand 202^{n}	1 muc	106^a
bhran 176¢	mabhr 268 ²	2.3 muc	106 b
1 bhram, $253d$	mamb 241 ^d	_ muj-	125^{a}
2.3 bhram 254 ²	may 260 ⁵	1 muño	106^a
bhras 302c	marb 241 ^d	2 muño	106 ^d
bhrāj 1234	mary 294d	muñj	124 ^d
* " " \	स्यापार ५ जार्ग है.	mung.	+4/T" (

1	muţ [`]	141 ^b	. 2	mraks	322ª	,	rakh	91 ⁸
	muţ	1416	4	mrad	203^a	1 2	rag	94 ^a
4	mun	177^{2}			203 106¢	1.2	rag rankh	91 ^b
	muń	141 ^b		mruc	106 ^d			94 ^b
	mum4h	150°		mruñc	100 ^a	1 0	rang	98^{a}
1	munth	163 ^d		mret	163^a	1.2	rangh	30^a
	muṇḍ	164^a		mred	105 106¢	1 0	raca	30 127 b
	muṇḍ	204^{a}		mluc	106 ^d	1.2	rañj	142°
1.2	mud	268 ^b		mluñc	113°		raț	150 ^b
	mur	113d		mlech	113° 141 ^a	-1	rațh	177 ^b
	murch	295 ⁷		mleţ	141 163 ⁷		raņ	177°
	murv	295°		mled		2		2054
1.0	mul	281 ^a		mley	295 ^b		ranv	295d
1.2	• ,	320 ^d		mlai	77 ^d		rad	204°
3	muș,	321 ^a			anad		radh	215 ^b
	mus	339b		yaks	322 ^d		rap	234 ^b (
	must	182 ^d		yaj ,	126°		raph	238
	muh	349°	1	yat	1837		rabh	247¢
	mū	65 b	2	[nir-]yat	183"		ram .	255 ^a
	mütra	28°	3		183 ^b		ramph	238°
1.2		281°		yantr	268°	1.2		242°
	mūs	321 ^a		yabh	247 ^b		rambh	-247d
		69°	1		254°		ray	260¢
		28 ^b	2		254 ^d		ras t	339d :
1.2		125 ^b		yas	339 ^d		rasa	29¢
	můď	163 ^b			45 ^a		rah	349 d
	m î ù	177 ^b			107°		raha,	29 ^b
		204 ^b	1.2	yu	60°		rā	45 ^a
	mrdh	215^a	3		60^d		rākh	91¢
	mŗś	303 ^b		yung	93d		rāgh	98 b
1	0.	321 ^b	٠.	yuch	114 ^a		rāj	127¢
2.3		321°	1	yuj	125 ^d		rādh	216 ^a
4		321 ^d	2.3	yuj	126 ^a		rās	340
1.2	mṛṣa	29 ^a	4		126 ^b		ri	49 ^b
	mţ 🦭	74 ^a		yut	1836		rinkh	91 ^b
	me	75 ^b		yudh	215 ^a		ring	94 b
	met	141 ^a			234 ^a	.1		107°
	med.	163^a		yūs	323°	2	ric	107 ^b
	meth	188°		J - +	322 c		rij	127 ^a
	med	203 ^d	٠.		141°	4.0	rinv .	2
	medh	214 ^d		yaud	164 ^b	1.2	-	238d
	mep	234°					rimb	241 ^d
	mev ·	295 ^b			350°		riś	3036
	mokš	322 b	•,		30 ^b	•.	riș	323#
	mnā	45 ^a		rak	85 ^b		rih	349¢
1	mrakş	321 ^d		raks	323°	. 1	rī	54 ^d

2	rī 55 ^a	2	laj	128 ^b	4	1uţ	143 ^b
_	rīv 295¢	3		1006		luth	151 ^b
1.2		·	laja	30d	3		151¢
	ruc 107°		lajj u	128 ^a	1		165°
1		· +1	lañj	128 ^b		lud	165 ^d
	ruj 127 ^a		lañj	1286		lunt	142 ^d
1	rut 142 ^b		lañja ,	.30d		luņţ	143¢
2		ζ	lat	143¢	1		150d
	ruth 150°	1	lad	164¢		lunth	151°
1.4	runt 142 ^b	. 2	lad	164^d	_	lund	166 b
	runth 150^d	3.4	lad	165^{a}		lunth	189 ^b
	rud 204°	1	land	165 ^b	1	lup	235 ^a
1			land	165¢		lup:	235 ^b
2		2	lap	235^{b}		lubh	248 ^b
2	rudh 215^a 234^a		labh	248 ^a . :		lubh	248¢
	ruś 303^b			: 31 ^a	. 4	lumb	242¢
1	rus 323^a		lamb.		A	luş	324 ^a
2.3	rus 323^b		lambh	248^a		luh	350^{a}
2.3	ruh 349 ^d		lal (281 ^b	••	lū :	65^{b}
	$r\bar{u}ksa$ 30^a			. 31 ^b	•	lūș	323^d
	rūpa 29 ^d	•	laś :	· 303¢		lep	234°
	rūsa 30°	1	las	324 ^a	12	lok	85¢
	rek 85^a	2.3	laş	324 ^b		loc :	108ª
	rej 127¢	2.3		340^a	1.2	lot	144 ^a
	ret 142 ^a		las	340 ^b		lod	166°
	rep (234°	_	lā	45 ^b		lost	143 ^d
	rebh 247 ^d		lākh	916		laud	166 ^a
	rev 295 ^c		lāgh	98 b		lpī	55¢
	res 323°		lāj	127^d		lvī	55¢
	rai 78^a		lāñch	114 ^a		141	55
	rod 164°		lāñj	127d	12	vamh	351 ^d
	raut 141 ^d			31 ^a		valini	326^{a}
	raud 164 ^b		likh	91¢		vak vakh	91 °
	Tauu 101		linkh	91d		vank	85 d
	lak 85 ^b	1.2	ling		<i>*</i>	vankh	91
1	laks 324°		lip	234 ^d	7	vankn	· 95 ^a
	laks 324 ^d	1.2	liś	303d	•	vangh	99a
	lakh 91 ^d	1.2	lih :	350 ^b	1	vangi.	1088
1.2	lag 5 3 94d	1		55 ^a	$\hat{2}$	vac :	108¢
	lankh 91 ^d	2	17:	55 ^b	. 3	vac	108 ^d
	lang 94°	. 3	11	55 ¢		vac	130^{a}
1	langh 98°	v	luñc	108 ^b	1		109 ^b
2.3			luñj (128¢		vanc	109
2.5	lach 114 ^a	1		, 142°		vano	109.
1				. 4400	?	vat vat	144¢
1	iaj "\" izo .	, 4.5	rut ,	. 173 ;	7 2	vat	144

	vaţa	33¢	1	vā	45 ^b			vŗñj	129 ^b
	vath	151 ^d	2	vā	45d			Λ i ù	177¢
	van-	177¢		vānks	326 ^b		1	vŗt	183¢
	vaņţ	144 ^b		vāñch	114¢		2	vrt	183d
	vaņt	33 b		vāḍ	167^{a}		3	vrt	. 184ª
	vanth	151 ^d		vāta	32 d		1.2	vrdh	216
1.2	vaņd	166¢		vādh	216 ^d			vrn	224d
1.2		205 ^a		vāvŗt	184 ^a			vrs	304 ^a
3		205 b		vāś	304 ^b		1.2	vrs	325°
·	vadh	216^{a}		vāsa	32^a		1	vrh	351 ^a
1	van	222^d		vāh	351¢		2.3	vgh	351 ^b
2.3		223^{a}		vic	108^d		2.5	v gri	74^{a}
4	van	223 ^b	1	vich	114 ^b				· 75b
•	vand	204^{d}	2	vich	114°			ve	177 ^d
	vand	236 ^a	1	vij	128^d			veņ veth	1896
	vabh r	268¢	2.3	vij	120^{a}			vep	235d
	vam	255 ^b	2.5	viţ	$\frac{127}{144^d}$			vel	281°
	vani	260°		vid	166 ^b			vela	33 ^a
		31 ^b		vitta	32¢			vell .	281°
	vara varc	109¢	*	vith	189 ^d				55d
		178 ^b	1	vid	205¢			vevī	144 ^a
	varņ	31¢	2	vid	205^{d}			vest	351°
	varņa	217^{2}	3	vid vid	205^{a}			veh	281°
	vardh	238e	4.5		206 ^b			vehl	78 ^a
1	varph	350 ^b	4.5	vidh	216 ^b			vai 🖟	109 ^a
1	varh	350°			2356	•		vyac	100%
Z	varh	281^d		vip	282^{a}			vyath	189 ^b
	val	86 ^b		vil				vyadh	216 ^b
	valk	95^{b} .	4	viś	304b		1.0	vyap	2356
	valg		1		324 ^d		1.2	vyay	260 ^d
	valbh	248¢	2	vis	325^a			vyaya	32 b
	valyula	33d	3		325 ^b	•		vyuņţ	144¢
	-	33 ^d		vis	341°			vye	75°
	vall	281 ^d		vī	55 ^d		1.2	vraj~	129 ^d
1	valh	350°		vīja	34 ^a			vraņ	.177¢
2		350 ^d		vīra	34 b	:		vraņa	34°
	vaś	304°	4.0	vung	95^a	4		vraśc	.109d
	vaș	326 ^b	1.2	vţ ·	69 b	•	1.2	vrī	56 ^a
	vașk	85^d	3.4	vr.	69¢			vrīd°	166 ^d
1	vas	340 ^d	. 1	vrmh	350d	٠.		vrīs	340°
2.3	vas	341 ^a	2		351 ^a			vruḍ	167 ^b
4	vas ·	341 ^b		vrk	86 ^a	*		vrūs	340°
	vasa	32^a		vrks	325 ^d			vlī	56 b
	vask	85 ^d		vrc	109d	٠		vleska	.33 b
	vast 🐪	184 ^b	1	vŗj	129 ^b	•	_	ξ), ••	; · · ·
	vah =	352^a	2.3	vrj 🗀	129¢		1	[ā-]śaṁs	342 ^a

2 śańs 342°	śī 56 ^b	. 10 /
śamst 184d	1.2	1.2 sranth 190^a
1.2 sak 86°	sībh 248d	3 sranth 190^d
śank 86d	śīl 283 ²	śram 255 ^d
sac 110^b	sila 35¢	1.2 śrā 46^a
śańc 110°	suk 87 ²	śrāma 35 ^a
1.2 sat 145^a	1 suc 110^b	śri 49 b śris 327 ^a
1 sath 152^a	$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & \text{suc} & 110 \\ 2 & \text{suc} & 110^{d} \end{array}$	śrī 56°
2 sath 152^b	$\frac{2}{\text{sucy}}$ $\frac{110}{261^a}$	$1.2 \text{ sru} \qquad 61^{b}$
3 sath 152c	1.2 suth 153^a	1.2 sru 61° 1 śrai 78°
śatha 35 ^b	1 sunth 153 ^a	2 śrai 78 ^b
śaņ 178¢	2 śunth 153 ^b	ź srai 78° śron 178°
śand 167 d	sudh 217 ^d	ślańk 87ª
4 307^{a}	śun 223¢	slang 95 ^b
1.2 sap 236	1 sundh 217^2	ślatha 34 ^d
śabd 206 ^{cd}	$2 \text{ sundh} 217^b$	ślākh 91°
1.2 $\hat{\text{sam}}$ 255°	1.2 subh 249^{2}	ślāgh 99 ^b
śamb 242¢	śumbh 249 ⁷	1.2 slis 327 ^b
śarb 242 ^d	śulk 87 ^d	3 ślis 327°
śarv 296 ^a	sulb 242^d	ślok 87°
1 sal 282^{n}	śus 327¢	ślon 178¢
2 sal 282^b	śūr 269°	śvank 872
3.4 śal 282°	śūra 35 ^b	śvac 110°
śalbh 248d	śūrp 236 ^b	śvaño 110^a
śav 296 ^a	śūl 283°	śvath 152c
śaś 304°	ś $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ ş 328^a	śvatha 35°
$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{sas} & 326^{b} \\ 1.2 & \text{sas} & 341^{d} \end{array}$	1 $sgdh$ 217 ^b	śvanth 152°
	2 śrdh 217°	śvabhr 268 ^d
śākh 91° śād 167°	$\pm \sqrt{3}$ 74 ^b	śval 282 ^d
san 223°	śel 283€	śvalk 88°
$\frac{5an}{5a}$ $\frac{225}{5}$	śo 79°	śvall 282 ^c
\hat{sal} 37^d \hat{sal} 282^d	śon 1786	śvas 341°
1 $[\bar{a}-]$ śās 342^{2}	śaut 144 ^d	śvi 49¢
2 [ā-]sās 342 ^b	śaud 167¢ ścut 184¢	śvit 184°
3 śās 342¢	ścut 184° ścyut 184°	svind 207^a
śi 49 ^c	scytt 164 ³ śnath 189 ^d	
śiks 327 ^d	śmīl 283 ^b	styai 78 ^d
śingh 99 ²	śyai 78¢	1 sthiv 296 ^b
śiñj 130 ^b	śrank 87°	2 sthiv 296°.
śit 145°	śrang 95 ^b	sthīv 296¢ svask 88b
śil 283 ^a	1.2 śran 178^d	svask 88b
.2 sis 326°	1 śrath 190^b	samst 184d
3 [vi-]śis 326 ^d	2 śrath 190°	1.2 sag 95¢
4 sis 327^a	śratha 34 ^d	1.2 sagh 99°
	= - , ,	sagn 33

APPENDIX 1

	sangrär	na 36¢	1	su				
1	l sac	110^d	2.3			1.2	stan	224ª
2	2 sac `	111^{a}	4	su			stana	38d
	sajj	130 d	5.6	su	62 c ·		stam	256 b
	sañj	130¢		sukha	39 b		stama	36^a
	saţ	145 ^d	1		145¢	1.2		
	satt	146°	2		147 ^b		stigh	99¢
	sath '	153¢	1				stip	236 ^d
	sattra	37^d	2				stim'	256 b
1	[ā-]sad	207^{b}	1.2		269 ^b		stim	256°
2		207¢		suh	353 ^a		stu	62^{b}
3		207°	1-3		65¢		stuc	111 ^b
1.2		223^{d}		sūca	38^a		stubh	249°
1.2		237 ^b	•	sūtra	37¢	1.2		237^a
	sabhāja	37^a	1.2		208 ²	3.4	stūp	·237
	sam	256 ^b		sür	269^{n}	Э.Т	stup str	70^a
	sama	36^a	1.2		328 ^b	1	str _i h strih	353ª
1	samb	243	1.2			2	stŗnin st ŗni h	353 b
$\hat{2}$		243 ^b	2			1	strks	328 ²
3		243°	1	sūs	201	2		328 ^e
1.2		131^a	2		· 328¢	1.2	strks	353 ^b
1.2	sarb	243 ^a	1.2	•	70^{2}	1.4	strh	74°
2	sarb	243 ^b	3	٥	70 b		st ⁷	380
1.2		284 ^a	1	sr .	131^a	-1	stena	236 ^d
1.2	saśc	111^a	2	srj	131 ^b	1 2	step	237°
	sasc	343 ^b	4	sgj	131	2	step	78°
1	sah	352¢		srp	250 ^b		stai	38d
2	sah	352^d		srbh	250 b		stoma	
1.2		218 ^b	1	symbh	88 ^b		styai	78e
1.2		297 ¹	1 2		89p .	4	sthag	956
1.2		36 ^b	1		283¢	1	sthal	283 ^d
	sāntva	256°	2	sel	203	2	sthal	284°
	sām	36 ^b	1	sel			sthā	46 ^b
	sāma			sev ,	0076		sthud	167 ^d
	sāmb	243¢ 39²	2		297 ^c 78c :		sthūla	37¢
	sāra		1	sai	70			342 ^d
	si	50^{a}	2	sai	78 °			46 ^b
	sic	111 ^b		so	040%			147°
	siţ	145°		skand	210°			352 ^b
1	sidh	217 ^d		skandha	394	2	snih	352°
2.3		218 ⁴		skambh				62 b
4	sidh	218 ^b		sku	62°			343 ^a
	simbh	249 ^b		skund	210 ^b			352^{7}
		283 ^d		skhad	209¢			209 b
		296 ^b		skhal	284 ^b			218¢
1.2	sīk		1.2	stak	QQ¢		sparś	305^a

	spaś .	305 ^b		sribh	250 ^b	*	hişk	89 ¢
	spr	70°		sriv	297 ^b		hu	62 d
	sprá	304 ^d		sru	62^d	1	huḍ	168 ^b
	sprha	36 ^d		srek	89 b	2	huḍ	168°
	sphaț	147^a		srai	78e		hund	168°
	sphata	39¢		svang	95 ^d		hurch	114e
	sphant	147 ^d		svañj	130°		hu l	285 ^b
	sphar	269¢		svath	153¢		hūḍ	168 ^d
	sphal	284°	1	•	208 ^d	1	h ŗ	70^{d}
	sphäy	261¢		svad	209^{a}	2	hŗ	70°
	sphiţ	147^b	1.2		224^{b}	1.2	hŗs	328 ^d
1		146 ^b		svana	40^a	3		329^{a}
2.3		146°		svap	236°		het	147e
4		146 ^d		svara	38 b	1.2		153e
5			1.2		184e	1	hed	169^{b}
	sphuṭa	36d		svard	209^{a}	2	hed	169¢
	sphud	168ª		svask	89 ^a		heș	329°
	sphunt	146 ^d		svād	209 ^b		hod	169 ^b
1			1	svid	208^{b}		haud	169 ^a
	sphuṇḍ		2	svid	208^{d}		hnu	62e
	sphur	269¢		svr	69 ^d		hmal	285^{a}
	sphurch	114 ^d		sv	74 ^b		hrag	95€
•	sphul	284°					hras	343 ^d
	spūrj	131¢		haţ	147e		hrād	210e
1	smi 🎍	49 ^d		hath	153°		hrī	56 d
2	smi .	50^a		had	210 ^c		hrīch	114e
	smit.	147¢		han	224 ¢		hrud	168 ^d
	smīl	284^d		hamm	256 e		hrūd	168 ^d
	smurch	114^d		hay	261 ^b		hrep	237^{d}
1.2		70 b		hary	261 ^b		hreș	329^{b}
3	smr	70°		hal	285°		hraud	169 ^a
	syand	209^{d}		has	343 d		hlag	95 e
1.2	syam.	256^{d}	1.2	hā	46°		hlap	237 ^d
	syama	40 ^a		hi	50°		hlas	343 ^d
1	_	343 ^b .		hims	343°		hlād	210^d
2	sraṁs	343°		hikk	89¢		hval	285^{a}
	sramh	353¢		hiṇḍ	169 ^a		hvŗ	70^{d}
	srank	89 ^a		hindola			hve	75 °
1	srambh	249ª		hinv	297 °			
2	${\tt srambh}$	250^{a}		hil ·	285 °			

APPENDIX 1

SAUTRA ROOTS

uḍ	355 ^b	tandr	358 ^a	riph	356 ^d
$ud \in \mathbb{N}$	356 ^a	tav.	358° :	ribh	3574
ur	357 ^d	dham	357 .º	lat	355 ^d
ul	358 ^a	pañj	354 ^c	lul	358 ^b
ŗś	358 .	pīy	357 ^d	lus	359 ^b
kañj	354°	put	355 ^d	vad	355 ¢
kap	356 ^c	bhis	359 ^a	sat	356 ^a
kark	354 ^a	mañj	354^{d}	sal1	358 ¢
kuṭh	355 b	maţ	355 ^a	sik	354 ^b
kut	355 ^c	mark	354 ^b	sund	356 c
kṣad	356 ^b	marc	354 ^c	skambh	357 b
kṣup	356 ^d	yuş	359^{a}	skumbh	357 ^b
cank	354 ^a	raņţ	355^{a}	stambh	357 ^a
ḍim	357 °	raś	358 ^d	stumbh	357ª

APPENDIX II

An alphabetical Index of Meanings, together with the corresponding roots (also arranged alphabetically).

amsake: sat *abhivāde* : vand amse: bind abhisave: cucy, sucy abhisarpane: dyu agniyutau: dhmā abhug-gatyoh: 1 langh agniyutau dhvanau: dhmā abhuji: 1 langh agragatyām: pur aghakrtau: agha abhyāse: mnā, śīla abhyāse 'tiśāyane: śīla aghyarthake: vangh aghyarthe: 1 mangh abhradhvanau: gada abhrasabde: stana anke: 1 laks amarse: 4 dhrs angacūrne: vraņa amiśrane: 1 yu atikrame: 2 att, att, adt, uch atikrame vadhe: 2 att, att, adt arcāyām: mañc atiśāyane: 2 [vi-]śis, śīla arce: cay, 1 man, 1.2 man arjane: 1 arj, rj, 1.2 sarj adane: kad, kud, 1 car, hu artau: cakk, cikk, cukk adane darpe ca : kad arthane: av, näth adbhute: citra arthyāyām: bhiks adhahpate: bhrs, 1.2 bhrams, ardane: 1 tump, tuh, 1 duh, 1 umb bhraś arde: uh, tumb, 3 div adhārstye: klīb, klīv alamkṛtau: tams adhyayane: [adhi-]i, carc alamarthe: okh, drākh, dhrākh, anādare: 1 att, 1 jas, tod, dhī, rod, rākh, lākh raut, raud, sit, sit, 1.2 sutt, alābhe: bhiks 2 sūrksy, sphit, smi, smit, hind, alīke: 3 hrs 1 hed, hod avaksepe: kuts anādare īrsye: 2 sūrksy avagame: av anādare taucchye ca: 1 suțț avajñā-caurye: 2 lunt antardhau: 3 laj avaj ñāyām: avadhīra, 2 luņţ anvesane: dhundh avane: tuñj, dangh, day anveșe: geș, gleș, 2 mārg avayave: piś apanayane: luño avidhvamse: 4 dhr apasāraņe: on aśabde: kall apānotsarge: pard asamsītau: 2 car apradāpramadoh: kūţ asamskrte: 3 sath, svath, svanth, apradāyām: kūt sath, svath apramadi: kūt asadvyavahāre: phakk abhibhave : ji, jri, tr asadvyavahāre san airgatau: phakk abhibhave jaye ca: ji asarvopayoge: 2 śis abhiyoge: add, add asphutadhvanau: śiñi

ākrsi: 1 krs ākrusi: vid ākrośe: vit ākrośe svane: vit ākṣepe: 2 muţ, svara ākhyāne: 1 vid āghāte: ud (S), lat (S) āghrāņe: śingh ācāre: 1 car ācchādane: ūrnu ājau: gph, 1 riph ādare: dr ādāne: kuk, 1.2 grah, glah, cīy, vṛk ādrtau: pust, bust *ādhāre* : dhī ādhāre 'nādare : dhī ādhyāne: 1.2 kanth, manth āpane: rak, 2 rag, lak āplāva uddhrtau utplutya gatyām: skund āplāve : vād, skund ābhāsa-mantrayoh: kuņa *ābhāse*: kuṇa ābhīksnye: 1 iş āmarşe: 2 śīk āmṛṣi: 1 sīk āyāme: āñch, drāgh ārambhe: angh, 1 mangh, vangh ārogye: 1 kit ārohaņe: vad (S) *ārjave*: ubj, dān ārjave chidi: dān ārtasvare: 1 kan, 3 ku, kū ārdratve: knūy ālasye: kunth, runth, 1 lunth, 3 sath, 2 suth : svañj : 2 laks, 1.2 āviskṛtau: 2 śabd āvrtau: kūl, 2 rudh āśāyām: bhrūn āśā-viśankayoh: bhrūn āśiṣi: nāth, 1 [ā-]śams, 2.3

ā\$rutau ; 2 sūd

āskadi: stigh
āskande: 2 tik, tig
āskande vadhe: 2 tik
āstrtau: kut (S)
āsvāde: ūrd, rasa
āsvāde snehe: rasa
āhatau: 1 taṭ, taḍ, taṇḍ
āhvāne: kand, 1 krand, kland
icchā-garva-cāpale: kak

iccha-garva-capate: Rak icchāyām: kak, 1 kit, tam, 1 div ijyāyām: dīks itau: cañc, 2 tañc, tvañc, vis ityām: tṛkṣ

ikşe: 1 iş, 2 lok, 2 loc ide: pan ipsāyām: lal ipse: lala, vara, spṛha irṣye: irkṣy, irṣy, 1.2 sūrkṣy iṣatkampe: spand ihe: cest

carc, jarc, jarch, jarjh, jharc, jharch, jharjh, brū, bhiks, lat, 2 vat, varna uktau bhartse: carc, jarc, jharc ucchraye: murch ucchrāya-dhrtyarcā-bhāsu kalkane dambhe śāṭhye: mañc ucchrāye: 2 tat, mañc, 1-4 stūp ucchritau: 3 pul uñche: 2 îs, unch, 1.2 udhras, 1.2 dhras, śil, sil uñche utkșipi ca: 2 udhras utksipi: 2 udhras utksepane: olañj, 2 land utkșepe: oland, dul, 1 dhras. utpāţe: rad utplutya gatyām: skund utsarga-samvrtyoh: bud utsarge : bud utsāhe: drek, dhrek utsrji: 2 pyus udgāre: snuh

udgire: vam uddhrtau: skund udyame: 2 ad, gur, gur, gurv, 1 gur, 3 vrh udvrttau: sku unmanthana-jihvayoh: 2 lad unmanthane: 2 lad unmāde: met, med, mret, mred, mlet, mled, lot, lod, unmitau: tul upakāre: 2 tan, 4 van upaksaye: tas, 1 das upaghāte: uth, 1 ruth, 2 luth upatape: 1.2 kliś upatāpe: 1 du, 2 dru, svr upanītau: jyo, dīkṣ upaveše : ās upasevāyām: vāsa upaseve: 3 lad upaskare: 1 yat upahatau: 2 tan, 4 van upahatau śraddhāghāte śraddhopa-2 tan, 4 van ūrjane: gj, 2 chad ūrjāšabde: 2 gar j rddhau: 2 vrmh, 1 vrh ekacare: vanth aisy-gatyoh: pata aisye: rt, 3.4 tap, nāth, 1.2 pat, pata, 1.2 sur aiśye gatyām ca: 2 pat aiśvarya-prasavayoh: 3-5 su aiśvarye: īś, 3-5 su authye: 2 smr katvat bhaya-bhīmayoh [ca] : kit katthane: śalbh, śāl, śībh, ślāgh katthe: cībh

kathane: khyã

kampa-gatyoh: 1 ir kampe: 1 ir, 2 ej, tang, tep, tvang, 1 dhu, 1-3 dhū, 2.3 vij kampe gate: tvang kampe gate skhalane ca: tang karmaņām samāptau: tīra, pāra kalahe: tut kalkane: mac, mañc, 1 muc, 1 muñc kalkane dambhe sāthye: mac, mañc, 1 muc, 1 muñc kalke: 1 cap kalpane: 1.2 kgp *kānksaņe*: kānks *känkşi* : khat kānkse: drānks, dhrānks, dhvānks, vānks kāṅkse ghorarute: drānks, dhrānks, dhvānks kāntikṛtau : dhūś kānti-gati-vyāpti-kṣepa-prajanakhādane: ī, vī, vevī kāntisamksaye: mlai kāntau: av, ī, 3 prī, vī, vevī kāme: av, 1 [anu-]rudh, vāñch kārkašye: kaḍḍ, kadḍ kāršye: kŗš, 2 takṣ, 2 tvakṣ kālopadeše: kāla, vela kīlabandhe: haṭh kīlabandhe balātkṛtau plutau: haṭh kutsane: 1.2 garh, galh, nid, nind, ned, riph (S) kutsā-chidoh: 2 kutt kutsāyām: 2 kutt kutsite rave: kard kutse: iñj, īj, 3 gup kutse gatau: iñj, īj kunthe: punth, 1.3 manth, manth, lunth kundre: gundr *kuśabde* : kās kusmiti: kusm : kall, 3 ksvid, 2 guj, guñj bde 'sabde : kall . hikk

kūrde: 1.2 gurd, 1.2 gūrd kṛtau: av, 2.3 kṛ, kṛṇv, cuḍḍ, cudḍ krtau hāve : cudd, cudd krtyām: raca kr pāyām: krap kelau: kumāra, kumāla kaitavāghyarthayoḥ: 1 maṅgh kaitave: 1 mangh, 2 sath kopane: bhāma kope: 2 kup, krudh, maś, miś kautilye: 1 kuc, 1 kut, kmar, dhvr, vank, hurch, hvr kriyāsu : kag krīdāyām: ūrd, khurd, khūrd, 1 div krīde: 2 kil, kurd, kūrd, 3 gudh, ram, 2 las krudhi: 2.3 rus krodhe: bhām krose: 1.2 sapklame: glai, hay, hary klame gatau: hay, hary klidi: mrdh kliśi: 2 kunth, krunth, 2 tup, tuph, 2 tump, tumph, pith, bhiks kliśi vadhe: 2 tup, tuph, 2 tump, tumph, pith kledane: tim, tīm, 2 sgdh klede: und, klid, 1 suc, 1 su, stim, stīm klese: 1 kunth, dgph, drmph, dhiks, dhuks, 2 sath kvele: 2 sel ksanikeksane : citra kṣaṇikekṣaṇe lekhye'dbhute: citra ksaye: 2 ksi, ksai, jai, di, vyap, 1 sai ksayaisvaryayoh: ksi ksarane: ghams, rī, sic ksare: ghams, cut, cyut, ścut, ścyut kṣāntau: 2 tij, 1-4 mṛṣ, kşityām: vyunt, 2 sai *șipi* : vrid kşipi lajje :

ksuta : k

li: kṣud, 1.2 mut, mṛd
kṣudi ākṣepe ca: 2 mut
kṣudhi: kṣudh
kṣepe: aj, 2 as, 1.2 il, ī, kṣapa,
khoṭa, khoḍa, bis, mi, mokṣ,
labha, lābha, vip, vī, vevī, 3 sū,
step
kṣepe gate: aj
kṣode: mrad
kṣora-cchidoh: khur
kṣore: khur
: 1 heṭh
khañje: 1 khunḍ, lang, v

khanane: kṣur, khai
khādane: ī, vī, vevī
khede: tam, dū, 1 yat,
khedecchayoh: tam
khedopaskarayoh: 1 yat
khelane: gud
khele: krīd

khotana-vaikalyālasye: kuṇṭh khotane: kuṇṭh, khoḍ, khor, khol,

1 śuth, 1 śunth khote: runth, 1 lunth khyātau: khyā, 1.2 prath khyātau kathane: khyā

gande: gand
gaticāturye: dhor
gati-rakṣayoh: tay, 1 nay
gati-vəddhyoh: śvi
gati-sankhyayoh: kala
gati-sevayoh sukhe [ca]: vāta
gati-stutyoh: ţś (S)
gati-sthairyorjanārjane: ţj
gate: 2 anh, angh, aj, 2-4 anc, ath,
anth, 1 amb, arb, tang, trang,
tvang, 1 mangh, vangh, śon
gate nindārambha-javeṣu: angh,
1 mangh, vangh
gate mliṣtoktau ca: 4 anc

gatau: 2 añi, 1 am, ay, 1 ard, av, gatau śrutau: 2 śru as, 3 as, 1.2 i, ikh, inkh, 1 il, ī, īnkh, īj, īnj, 1.2 ir, ukh, unkh, ur (S), rj, rn, rt, rn, rs (S), rs, es, kams, 2 kan, kan, kamb, karb, kala, 1.2 kas, kel, 1.2 kram, kvel, kṣaj, 2 kṣañj, 4 kṣi, kṣel, khamb, kharb, khel, gamb, garb, 2 ga, gruc, 2 gluc, gluñc, ghamb, gharb, 2 can, camb, cay, carb, cel, cell, 1 jud, jun, dī, tamb, tay, tarb, til, till, trank, 2 daks, day, 1 div, 1.2 du, dram, 1 dru, drun, dhinv, dhūr, dhri, dhrnj, dhraj, dhrañj, dhrij, dhvams, dhvaj, dhvañj, 1 nakh, namb, 1.2 nay, narb, 2 pat, pat, 1 pad, pada, pamb, pay, parb, 2 pal, pall, paśa, paṣa, pi, pin, put (S), pel, 2 phan, 3 phal, phel, mand, may, marv, mask, mask, mim, yā, ramh, rang, 1 ran, ri, ring, rī, babhr, runth, lang, 1 langh, 1 ling, 1 lunth, vank, 1.2 vaj, vask, vask, 1 vā, vāta, 2 vich, vī, vevī, mluc, vyaya, 1.2 vraj, 2 śat, 3 śath, śamb, śarb, 2 śal, śel, śyai, 1.2 śru, śvath, śvanth, śvabhr, śvi, sath, 1.2 [a-]sad, 3 sad, 1.2 sal, saśc, 2.3.5.6 su, 2.3 sr, sel, sriv, sru, svath, han, hamm, hay, hary, 2 hā, hi, hind, hud, hūd, hrep hod, haud, hrud, hraud gatau aiśvarya-prasavayoḥ : su 1 lunth gatau kautilye 'pi ca: vank gatau khañje: lang gandhe: nal gatau cāle ca: pel gatau caurye ca: gruc, 2 gluc gatau tyäge: vyaya gatau nudi: 2 īr gatau bhajane sabde: 1 am gatau bhramse: dhyams gatau vadhe: 2 daks, dhūr, han śaut, śaud gatau sabde: mīm

gatau śāte ça; kams, 2 kas

gatau samskrtau ca: 2 vaj, 2 vraj gatau himse: 2 can gatau himse ca: śarb śath, gatyasamskṛta-samskṛte: śvath, śvanth, sath, svath gatyām tanke: 1.2 svart gatyām dāne ca: janks gatyām prāpane ca: 3 g gatyām bhaya-bhīmayoh [ca]: kit gatyām matyām: mī gatyām vakraņe taucchye: kruñc gatyām sattārthe ca: 2 pis gatyāghāte: khot gatyām: 2 ank, ang, at, abhr, ing, it, ī, 2.3 r, \(\bar{\chi} \), 1.2 kat, kant, kit, kep, kruñc, gam, 2 gūr, gep, glep, 2 cyu, chyu, janks, 1 ju, jes, jyu, tik, tik, dhauk, tav (S), 1 tik, trauk, 1 pand, 2 pat, path, panth, pav, 1.2 pis, pes, plih, bamb, barb, mañc, mabhr, mamb, marb, mi, 2 muñe, mep, mrue, mruñe, mluñc, ramh, raph, ramph, 1 ramb, ray, rimb, 2 ru, 1 liś, lvi, 2 vańc, vabhr, vay, varph, 1 vyay, ylī, šun, švac, śvańc, sańc, sall (S), 2.3 sidh, 2 sīk, sgp, sek, skand, 2 stgks, srank, srek, 1.2 svart, svask, gatyālasya-steya-khote : runth, gandhagrahane: ghrā gamana-himsayoh: vā gamane: rch, 1 car, 2 rangh, rep, lep, 2 vā, veņ, 1 strks gamane 'dane ācāre: 1 car garvake: 1.2 man garve: kak, kharv, 1 drp, 2 mad, garve glapane: 2 mad gahane: gaha, nil

APPENDIX II

gāne: gai
gārddhye: 2 lubh, luh
gāhe: pīḍ, math, 1.2 manth
gudakrīḍe: kurd, kūrd
gudakrīḍe krīḍe: kurd, kūrd
guptoktau: mantr
gumphane: 2 dṛbh
gopana-kutsayoḥ: 3 gup
gopane: 3 gup
grantha-bādhayoḥ: spaś
granthe: gādh, guph, gumph,
2 cṛt, 1 paś, 2 paṣ, 2 paṣ, sūtra,

grahane: ghiṇn, ghuṇn, ghṛṇṇ, day, spars grahane gatau vadhe dāne 'vane: day grahane sleṣe: spars graha-samoṛtau: 1 cīv grahe: av, aṣ, 3 aṣ, gṛha, 1 cīv, 1 jhaṣ, 1 tras, marc (S), rā, lā grahe pidhāne: 1 jhaṣ

grāhe: 1 gras glapane: 2 mad glānau: 1.2 klam

ghātane: caṣagh, tigh, dagh
ghānye: kṛḍ, 2 jal
ghānye bhakṣe: kṛḍ
ghṛṇāyām: ṭt
ghoravāśite: drānkṣ, dhrānkṣ,
dhyānkṣ

aye: 1 kṣal, khal, skhal, sphul
caye cale: skhal
caye cale sphūrtau ca: sphul
cala-tviṣoh: jval
calane: kap (S), barh, balh, vel,
vell, vehl
cale: 2 cal, jval, bhreṣ, vep,
skhal, sphar, sphur, sphul
cāpale: kak, prenkhola
cāla-gatyoh: kel, kvel, kṣel, khel,
cel, cell, śel, sel

ː kamp, kep, kel, kvel, 1 kṣal, kṣel, khal, khel, 1.2 ghaṭṭ, cel, cell, pel, 1-3 bhram, vyath, śel, sel, sphal, hmal, hval cāle caye: 1 kṣal, khal cityām: 1-3 ci citre: 2 ling cintane: dhyai cintāyām: 3 bhū, veņ cinte: 1 kgp cīve: rīv cumbane: cumb cumbe: nims, niks cūrnane: pis cūrņe: 2 put cūrņe bhāsi: 2 puţ cetanākhyāna-vāsa-vāde: 1 vid cetanāyām: 1 vid ceșțe: îh, 2 ghat, trand caurye: gruc, 2 gluc, 2 lunt, 2 lunth, lund, stena, hnu

chādane: 3 ghr, str chidi: kuṭṭ, kuṭh (S), 2 kṛt, khur, cuṇ, 2 cuṇḍ, 1.2 truṭ, dān, 1 muṇḍ, 1 muṣ, mus, lū, vardh, 1 vas chidi marde: 1 muṇḍ chede: 2 cuṭ, 2 cuṇṭ, chid, chuṭ, cheda, do, picc, 1 lup,vraśc

:: 1 svad, hul

chadmagatyām: tsar

janau: 1.2 jan
janmani: 1 gā
janyām: ruh
jaye: ji
jarāyām: jyā
jave: aṅgh, dhāv, 1 maṅgh, vaṅgh
jave mṛji: dhāv
jāgare: jāgṛ, drāh
jāgare nikṣepe: drāh
jādye: mand
jigīṣāyām: 1 div
jigīṣecchā-paṇi-dyutau krīdā-gatyoḥ;
1 div

jighāmse: druh	: oja
jihvāyām : 2 lad	•
jīvane: ūrj, 1.2 bal	tosaņe: 2 jñā
jīvane dhānyāvarodhe ca: 2 bal	taucchye: 1 att, kuñc, kruñc,
jīvane bale: ūrj	1 cund, putt, 2 lis, 1 sutt
jīve : dhiks, dhuks	taucchye 'nādare : 1 att
jembhe: 2 jabh, 3 jambh, jebh,	tyaji : rah
jŗmbh	tyāge: ujjh, jung, dangh, raha,
jaihmye: 1 granth, tun, drun	vitta, vung, 1-3 vrj, vrnj, vyaya,
jaihmye vadhe gatau : drun	1 hā
jñaptau: jñap	tyāge 'vane : dangh
jñāne: ki, 1.2 cit, veņ	vrtau ca: 3 vrj
jñīpse: prach	: 2 bhuj
jyāne: 1.2 jī, jrī, jhī	trāņe bhakṣe: 2 bhuj
jyānau : ghūr, jūr	trāsa-śankayoh : śank
jyānau vadhe: jūr	trāse: śank
jvorthe : dīk	tvaci grāhe: 1 taks, 1 tvaks
y, 757 5755 1 man	tvisi: 2 kac, kañc, 2 chrd, jul, jval,
jharjhe : jarts	tad, 1 dams, 5 nat, 1 pat, pims,
y pary so y just to	2 puth, 1 mamh, 3 langh, 2 vamh,
tamsane: 2 svan	2 valh, 1 vich, 1 vrmh, hat
takşe: 3 takş	2 vain, 1 vien, 1 vinn, nat
tankane: kath	
tanke: 1 kṣañj, śvabhr, 1.2 svart	damse: 2 das
tatau: 2 pañc, pras	daņdapāte : daņda
tantutatau: siv	dade: dadh
tapaḥ-khedayoḥ : śram	dambhe: 1 dambh, mac, mañc,
tapasi: śram	1 mue, 1 muñc
tarka-trptyoh : 2 jus	darpe : kad, 1 kand, karv, kṣīb,
tarke: ūh, 2 jus	kṣīv, garva
tarpane: 1-3 prī	darbhe: 2 granth, 1 śranth
tarpaņe kāntau ca 3 prī	darbhe vadhe : 1 śranth:
tāde: vyadh	daršane : īkṣ, 1 lakṣ, sabhāja
tāpa-stutyoh : ark	daršane 'nke : 1 laks
tāpe: ark, 2 dhūp	darse: 2 dams
tārašabde : 2 kuc	davāsisoh aisye 'rthane : nāth
tāre: tī	dave: 2 khid, 3.4 tap, nath
tāre'bhibhave Pl	davaisyayoh: 3.4 tap
tucchane: 1 cut, cutt,	dasane: khard, 2.3 d
; tuş, tūş, 1.2 hrs	1 pyuş,
, each etch wincestab	2.3 plus
trptiyoge: 3 mad	dahi bhāge ca ; 1 pyuş
trptau: av, cak, 2 jus, dhrai, suh	dā-gatyoḥ : kṣaj, 2 kṣañj
is tre	
ru kay	ŗph,
	1 riph

dāne: 1 īṣ, gph, 3 caņ, jankṣ, 1 tunj, [ava-]tvis, dad, day, 1.2 dā, dāy, 2.3 dāś, 1 dās, diś, dhā, 1 piñj, 2 pis, barh, 3 bal, balh, 1 bhal, bhall, yaj, rā, 1 riph, 2 lanj, lunj, san, 1.2 sran, satt, 2 san dāne dhṛtau : dad dane vadhe: 3 bal, 1 bhal, bhall dāyām: kṣaj, 2 kṣañj dāhe: ul (S), 1 kund, kūţa, 1.2 tap, damh, dah, pyus, śris, 1 ślis dāhe mantre: kūta dīpane: dīp, varņa dīpti-pratīhatyoh: 2 rut, 1 lut dīptau: as, 3 as, 1 ej, ghan, ghrn, ghrn, cakās, cand, 2 cīv, tark, damh, didhī, 1 dhūp, bhā, bhās, yut, rāj, 2 rut, rej, 1 lut, 1 lok, vare, 1 varh, 1 vgt, 1 vgdh, 1.2 subh, sumbh, 1 sumbh dīptau grahe gatau: as, 3 as dīptau dāhe : damh duhkhakrtau: duhkha duhkhe: vyath duhke cāle bhaye: vyath durgatyām : daridrā durgandha ārdratve šabde : knūy durgandha-śīrnyoh: pūy durgandhe: knūy, pūy durvāci: śatha, śvatha duhi: 2 duhdrkksaye : andha *drši* : vleska dršau: 2 das dršau damše: 2 das devane: 2 chrd, tev, didhi, dev devane tvisi vamane: 2 chrd devane dīptau : dīdhī devārcā-dāna-samgakrtau: yaj devārcāyām: yaj desyoktau : mlech dainyake: 1 khid dainye: glep dairghyake: 3 tan

dolane: āndola, hindola
daurbalye: kṛpa, śāra, śratha,
ślatha, sāra
dausthye: tank
dyuṭau: ay, indh, kan, 1.2 kāś,
kumś, 1 kup, 1 ghaṭ, ghanṭ
1 diy, bhas, 1 ruṭ, 2 sumbh
dyuṭyām: 1.2 juṭ, jyuṭ, dyuṭ
dravyaparyaye: krī
drāvane: lī
druhi: gandh

dharme: pun dhānyāvarodhe: 2 bal dhānye: 2 dhan dhāraņe: tantr, dhā dhāraņe pustau dāne : dhā dhūse: ghums, dhūs, dhūs dhrtau: 1 tras, dad, dhi, 4 pus, manc, mal, mala, mall dhrtau grahe nisedhe: 1 tras dhrtyām: kutumb, 1-3 dhr dhrstatve: galbh dhvanane: 1 syam dhvanarddhyoh: 2 vrmh, 1 vrh dhvane: 2 vrmh, 1 vrh dhvanau: ambh, khu, 2 gu, 1 guj, grj, grnj, ghu, ghur, nu, dhmā, pit, maj, mañj (S), maś, mārj, miś, muj, muñj, 1 ru, styai, styai dhvanau kope : maś, miś dhvanau bhīmārthe: ghur dhvāne: tur, dhan, dham (S), dhran, dhvan, nās, syama, svana

dhran, dhvan, nās, syama, svana
natau: 2.4 nat, nam
nabhogatau: 1.2 dī
narte: nṛt
narmani: sphunt, 2 sphund
nasi: 1 jambh
nahe: kañj (S), mav, murv
nāthe: 1.2 nādh
nādare: tṛd, 1.2 sūrks
nādṛtau: pust, bust
nādrtyādrtyoh: pust, bust

3 jud, damb, dimb, dabh, nāśane: dhakk, nakk 3 dambh, 2 dimbh nāśe: naś, pams, so nyakkarane : dyai nihsnehane: 1 phan niketané: 1 gurd, 1 gūrd, 1 tuñj, nyakkāre: jr 1 piñj, 2 pis, pūrv, 2 lañj, luñj, pacane: 2 śrai satt niketane himse bale dane : 1 tunj, i: srai 1 piñi, 2 pis, 2 lañi, luñi, satt panau: 1 div nikete : pūrb pade: anka, anga nikşepe : drāh pade laksmani: anka, anga nigarane: 2 gt paramaisvarye: ind nindane: 3 yu nindāyām: angh, rph, 1 mangh, parikūjane: 2 div 1 riph, vangh, parigrahe: paks, paksa parighāte: 2 khid ninde: 2 badh, 4 yuj nimīlane: 3 kaņ parighāte dave : 2 khid nimeşane : śmil, smil parimāne: mas nimeșe : kșmil, mil parimāne parīnāme : mas niyama-vratādešopanītisu: jyo, dīks parivarte: 1 ghut pariveşanābhāve : 2 yam niyame: jyo, dīkṣ pariveșane : 2 yam nirāse: 1.2 ksiv, ksiv, [ava-]tvis, pariveşaņe tadabhāve : 2 yam 1.2 sūd, 1.2 sthiv, sthiv, snas āśruti-hatyoś ca: 2 sūd *parihāņe* : ūna : 3 vas pariname: mas : 1 kuc nisāne: 2 jñā, śi, śo niśāmane: cāy, bud, bund, 1 bundh, : 1 srdh ven *paryāpaņe* : proth nisāmane vāditrādāna-gamanaparyāptau : al jñāna-cintāsu : veņ palāyane : drā niśāme 'rce : cāy palāye: munth ke: 1 pac, 2 bhaj, bhrajj, radh, niśrāvane: keta niședhe: 1 tras niskarse: kus, 2 tūl *pāngulye*: khañj *nispacane* : kvath pāne: cūs, dhe, pā, pī nispattau: 2 phal pārusye : rūksa nītau: 1.2 nf pālana-samtatyoh: tāy nīrūpane: 3.4 bal, 2 bhal pālane: tāy, traī, de, 1 pr, 1 pr, raks nutyabhivādayoh: vand pidhāne: 1 jal, jhaş nutyām: rc, vand piśunoktau: bhas nudi: 2 īr, 1.2 kṣip, cud, ṭip, dip, pil, 2 vyay ide: karj, 1 su nudau: 2 kal, 1 kil : mīv pustau: dhā, 1-3 pus, 1.2 bhr nrtya-himsayoh: 1.3 nat pūjane: 1.2 arh : 1.3 nat

APPENDIX II

pūje: 1 anc, 1.2 arc, 2 pinj,	1. 2 an its 2 to at from
mah, maha	: 2 an, jīv, 2 tuñj, śvas
	'ane: 2 tuñj
pūtitve: kuth	prāpaņe: 3 g, nī, vah
pūter utpattau : khac, khav	prāptau: av, 1.2 bhū, labh
pūtau: palyula, palyūla, valyula,	3
valyūla	trmp, trmph, piy (S)
<i>pūraņe</i> : 2 tūņ, 1 tūl	<i>prīti-prakāśayoḥ</i> : ruc
<i>pūrti-cchidoḥ</i> : vardh	<i>prīti-rakṣā-prāṇane</i> : spṛ, 3 smṛ
pūrtau : ubh, umbh, tu, parv,	prīti-lihoḥ: 2 svad, svard, svād
purv, 1.2 pūr, 1.2 pr, 1.2. pr, prā,	prītau: av, dinv, dhinv, 3 pr, prī,
1 pruș, 1 pluș, marv, vardh	2 bhand, ruc, sabhāja, 1 snih,
pūrtau gatau : marv	spr, 3 smr, 2 svad, svard, svad,
prthakkrtyām: bhāja	hinv
prthaktve: vic	prītau gatau : dhinv
pese: cūrņ	prekse : drś
painye: bath	preraņe: 3 jñā, nud
paisunye: sūca	preșe : ciț, piņ
	preșe gatau śleșe : piņ
pose: nij	plavane: śaś
prakāśane: sphuṭa	plutau: rev, hath
prakāśe: ruc	plutyām: tī
praksepe: pgth, 1 prath	Prosperio e ag
prajane: ī, vī, vevī	phullane: pusp
prajanaiśye: 1.2 vrs	phulle: 1 sphund
pratāpane: 2 kut, 1 kutt	Promo : 2 oprana
pratijnāne: muņ	Landle driest . 2 has been
pratisthā-granthayoh : gādh	bandha-tvisoh : 2 kac, kañc
pratisthāyām: gādh, 2 mūl	bandhane: khaca
pratisthitau : tal	bandha-bādhayoḥ sparśa-gatyoḥ:
pratiharse: 1 krath	paśa, paṣa
pratihrsi: 1 śrath, 2 śranth	bandha-varṇayoḥ : kīṭ
pratighāta-trptyoh : cak	bandhasamāpane varjane 'tikrame:
pratighate: cak, 2 ruth, 1 luth,	uch
1.2 stak	bandhu-samhatyoh: kul
<i>pratīdāne</i> : me	bandhe: ant, and, int, uch, 2 kac,
pratīhatau: 2 ghuṭ, 2 ruṭ, 1 luṭ	kañc, kīt, kīl, 2 jud, ṭaṅk, nah,
<i>pratyarpaņe</i> : 2 [nir-]yat	2 pas, pasa, 1 pas, pasa, 1 pas,
pramāde: yuch, 2 srams, 1 srambh	1.2 badh, 1.2 bandh, mavy, mū,
praveše : viš	2 yu, 1 śrath, si
prasave: śūs, 2.3 su, 1.2 sūs	bandhe ninde ca: 2 badh
prasahyahrtyām: 1 hr	bandhe mokse vadhe : 2 śrath
prasāde: stuc	bandhau: kul
prasnutyām: snu	<i>bala-tejasoḥ</i> : oja
prasrāve : mūtra	balātkṛtau : haṭh
prāgalbhye: 2 dhrs	: ūrj, oja, 1 tuñj, 1 piñj, 2 pis,
prānane: 1.2 an, spr. 3 smr	2 lañj, luñj, satt

KAVIKALPADRUMA

bādha-gāhe : pīd	bhāve: 1 as, 4 vid
bādhane: eth, 3 c	bhā-saṭṭārthe: 1 tunj, 1 pinj, 2 lanj,
bādhe: 1 paś, paśa, 2 pas, paṣa,	luñj
2 pas, piech, pīd, mich, spas, het,	bhāṣaṇe: 2 bhaṭ, raṭh, valk, hlap
2 heth	bhāse: gad, lap, śulk, śvalk
bādhe granthe: 1 paś, 2 paṣ, 2 pas	bhāsane: kums, knas, krams, laja,
<i>bālye</i> : kud, lat	lanja, 1 land bhāsi: 1 anj, 2 gup, 2 ghr, trams,
bālye'dane: kud	dame 2 ned 2 nut bhañ; bhrāi
<i>bālyoktyoh</i> : lat	dams, 2 nad, 2 put, bhañj, bhrāj,
<i>bile</i> : śvabhr	1.2 bhrāś, 1.2 bhrās, bhrej, 1.2 bhlāś, 1.2 bhlās, 1 raṅgh,
<i>bile gatau tanke</i> : śvabhr	2 lut
<i>bīje</i> : vap	bhāse: 1 amh, tvis, 1 loc
bukke: bhas	bhāse nirāse dānc ca : [ava-]tvis
bukke pisunoktau : bhas	bhidi: karna, 1 phal, bhid, 1 sphut
bodhane: jñā	bhiyi: 1.2 d\(\), 2.3 vij
: 3.4 man	bhī-kampe : 2.3 vij
	bhītyām: bhī, bhrī
bhaksane: khād, kheta, kheda,	bhītyām bhṛtyām ca : bhrī
plaks, psā, bhaks, bhlaks	bhīmārthe: ghur
bhakṣa-hāsyoḥ : jakṣ	bhīme: kiţ, khiţ
bhakse: ad, krd, 1 gal, 2 gras, glas,	bhuktau: valbh
ghas, 1.2 cam, carv, 1 cas, cham,	bhūti-pūtyor utpattau: khac, khav
jakṣ, jam, jim, jham, tṛṇ, tṛn,	bhūter utpattau: khac, khav
2 bhuj, vṛṇ, vṛn, snus	bhūṣaṇe: al, bhūṣ
bhange: 2 ruj	bhūṣe: mank, 2 mangh, 2 mand,
bhajane: 1 am, yus (S)	i
bhaya-bhīmayoh: kit, khit	<i>bhṛji</i> : r̃ñj, bhr, rij
bhaye; kit, klav, khit, 2.3 tras,	bhrti-pustyoh: 1.2 bhr
1 drbh, bhes, bhres, vyath	bhrtau: 4 cal, 1 bhat, bhund,
bharge: lāj, lāñj	1.2 bhr, bhr
bharjane: bhrj	bhrtau bhrji bhartse : bhr
bhartsane: 2 laj, lañj, lāj, lāñj	bhrtau vrtau : bhund
bhartsane bharge : lāj, lāñj	bhrtyām : b̄t̄, bhrī
bhartse : carc, jarc, jarch, jarj,	bhedane: bil, bhil
jarjh, jharch, jharjh, 1.2 tarj,	bhede: 2 kand, khad, khud, 2 khund,
bharts, bhas, bh	1.2 cat, chidra, 2 tud, 1.2 dal
bhartse dyutau ca: bhas	bhede raksane: 2 kand
bhartsoktyoh: jarch, jarjh, jharch,	bhaisyayoh: 1.2 sur
jharjh <i>bhāga-sevayoh</i> ! 1 bhaj	bhojane: 2 as
	bhramse: dhvams, 5 nat, nad,
bhāge: av, 1 pyus, 1 bhaj, vata, vanta	1 srams
	bhramane: 1.2 ghun, ghūrn
bhāge veste: vata bhāyām: 1 tunj, 1 pinj, manc,	bhradaartha mail gach e wood
2 lañj, luñj, 1.2 sur	bhrudyartha-majjayoh : vrud bhrudyarthe : vrud
m mil imil, im our	om au yan me . vi uq.

magne: 2 mund, hud medhayam: mith, meth, medh majjane : dud, drud, bul maithune: yabh majje: bhrud mokse: ksvid, 1.2 ksvid, 2 jas, matiksite: kusm 2.3 muc, 2 śrath, 2 śranth, 1 svid matīksite kusmiti : kusm mokse pratihrsi: 2 śranth matau: 2 kit, 5 vid mokse snehe: 1.2 ksvid matyām: mī motane: bhañi mathi: khand modane: hlād made: gaj, garv, math, mand : 1 mand, mand, mrd mantrane: keta ucchraye: murch mantrane niśrāvane: keta moha-sneha-mokse: 1 svid mantre: kuṇa, kūṭa, guṇa, śrāma mohe: rch, tandr (S), murch, 1 svid manthe: khaj, 1 lud, 1 su; maundye: dīks marde: pums, pund, munt, 1 mund maundyejyā-jyorthe: dīks marşaņe : cīk mraksane: 2 añj, 1 mraks marse: 1.2 ksam mraksane mlecchane: 1 mraks mahattve: 1.2 pul mlistoktau: 4 añc, 1 nad mahi: yakş mlecchane: mraks māne: niṣk, 1-3 mā, māh, śulb, śürp yatane: yas *māne sarge* : śulb : jeh, 3 yat, yes, vāh, veh, māraņa āloke nišāne tosane stutau: 2 jñā yatne pratihrsi: māraņe: 2 jñā yabhane: 1 jabh, 2 jambh mārgaņe: gavesa, mrga yācane: artha, 1 ard, ban, yac miti-krīdā-svāde: ūrd yāce: cat, cad, ret, 3 van, vith, veth mitau: ūrd yātanā-gati-yācane : ard mithyoktau: kundr yātanāyām: 1 ard miśrane: 3 bhū, 1 yu yutau : 1 kgp, 1.2 yuj miśrane 'miśrane: 1 yu yutau cinte: 1 kgp mīmāmse: 3 vid yutyām: miśra munda-bijoptyoh: vap yuddhe: yudh, sangrāma munde: vap yudhi: jaj, jañj di: 1 jus, prd, 2 bhand yupi: 2 lupmuai seve: 1 juș yogyatve: 1 arh mūrtau : rch yogyatve pujane: 1 arh. mūrtau gamana-mohayoh : rch *mūlye*: argh ramhasi: 2 ju mrjā-dhvanyoh ; maj, mārj, muj, rakau: 2 lag muñj raksaņe: 2 kaņd, pā mrjāyām: maj, mārj, muj, muñj rakṣāyām : spṛ, smṛ mrji: dhav, kharj rakse: av, 3 kund, gud, gund, mṛtau: mṛ 1 gup, jams, jarts, tay, 1 nay, 1 pal, pāl : 4 mid, med

rakșe gatau kāntau pritau trptau dyutau śrutau prāptau 'rthane vese bhage vrddhau grahe vadhe svāmyarthe vagame kāme krtau: av rakse jharjhe ca: jarts rave: 1 an, 1 kac, gard, 2 ghus, 1 dhan, dhiş, dhvan, ribh (S), hras, hlas rāge: 1.2 rañj rābhasye: rabh rugjaye: bhiş (S) rujāyām: śūl ruji: 2 sat, sand ruti: 1 kal, 2 raņ, vaņ, vraņ *rudi* : 1.2 klind ruși: 2 gudh, 1 ruț ruși dyutau: 1 ruț rūpakṛtau : rūpa roge: 2 am, ūs, įvar rodane: kand, 1 krand, kland rodane āhvāne: kand, 1 krand, kland rode: kruś, rud rode hūtau : kruś rodhane: skambh (S), skumbh (S), stambh (S), stumbh (S) rodha-parka-kauṭilya-lekhane: 1 kuc rodhe: 1 kuc, pañj (S), pīl roșa-samhatyoh : vakș rose: 1.2 cand, maks, vaks

lakşane: lach, lanch laksmani: 1.2 ank, anka, anga laksmani gatyām ca : 2 ank lajje: vrīd, hrī, hrīch lābhārthyālābhokti-kliši: bhiks lābhe: bhiks, 2 vid lipi: dih lipse: gardh, gādh, grdh lihi: 2 svad, svard, svād lunțane: 2 muș, mūș lūni-pūtyoh : palyula, palyūla, valyula, valyūla

rohane: mul, 1 mul

lūnau: cho, dā, palyula, palyūla, valyula, valyūla lekhane : kuc, likh lekhye: citra lepe: goma, lip lothe: 3 luth lope: culump, chur

vakragate : ak, ag vakrane: kuñc, kruñc, 1 bhuj vakraņe taucchye: kuñc, kruñc vajranirghoșe: sphūrj vañcane: 1 vañc vantane: vant vade: kleś, caks, rap vadha-kleśa-kaitave: 2 śath vadha-medhayoh: 4 mid, med vadhe: 2 att, att, adt, 1.2 ard, arv, av, 1.2 us, rks, kas, kisk, 1 kunth, 1 kg, knath, 2.3 krath, klath, kṣaṇ, kṣan, khad, khas, 2 gūr, · 1 cat, 2 cas, chas, jas, 1 jas, jurv, jūs, jhas, 2 tik, 1 tud, tudd, tund, 1.2 tup, 1.2 tuph, 1.2 tump, 1.2 tumph, tūd, trup, truph, trump, trumph, thurv, 2 dakș, day, 2 dās, durv, druņ, drū, dhūr, nud, pith, 3 bal, 2 bundh, 1 bhal, bhall, mas, mith, 4 mid, 1.2 mī, 1 mus, mf, meth, med, medh, yūs, raph, ramph, 2 riph, ris, rih, rī, 2 ru, 1 rus, lūs, varph, 1 varh, vas, 1 vas, vast, vrīs, vrūs, 2 śath, śas, 2 sas, 1 śis, śnath, 2 śrath, 1 śranth, 1.2 strmh, 1.2 strh, han

vadhe kleše ca: 1 kunth vadhe gatau : rī, drū vadhe gatyām ca: raph, ramph, vadhe gatyām: 2 gūr, 2 ru

vadhe dahi: 1.2 us vadhe diptau: 1 varh vadhe 'nādare: 1 jas

APPENDIX II

vadhe medhāyām samge ca: meth, medh vadhe medhāyām: mith vadhe sneha-cchidoś ca: 1 vas vande: pust vande nādṛtyādṛtyoh: pust	vidhūnane: kṣmāy vidhau: vidh viprayoge: 2 viṣ viplave: ṭal, ṭval vibādhe: 3 kliś vibhāge: pus, pyus, 3 maṇḍ,
vamane : chard, 2 chrd	1.2 vand
varaņe: vāvīt, 3 vīt	vibhāge dāhe ca : pyus
varjane : uch, yung, śulk	vibhāge veṣṭe : 3 maṇḍ
varņa-pūjayoḥ samparke [ca] : 2 piñj	vibhāge veșțe ca : 2 vaṇḍ
varņe: kīṭ, nīl, 2 piñj, varņ, śoņ	vibhājane : amśa, amsa
vartane: 2 vrt	vimardane: lul (S)
vardhane: hi	vimohane: 1 lubh
vardhane gatau : hi	vimohe: yup, rup
vākyaprabandhe: katha	viyoge: 1 ric
vāk-samdeśayoh: 2.3 vad	viratau : 1 yam
vāg-bhartsayoh: jarj	vireke: 2 ric vilāse: 3 cal, 1 lad
vāci: jap, jarj, jalp, path, barh, balh, 1 bhand, bhās, rat, ret,	vilekhe: 1.2 kṛṣ, kṣur, hal
1.3 vac, 1-3 vad, śac	vilekhe khanane: ksur
vāñche: 2 iş	vilota-vilodayoh : 3.4 lut
vāditrādāne: veņ	: 3.4 lut
vāde: 1 vid	: gāh, 3.4 lut
vāraņa-paryāpti-bhūṣāsu : al	viśankāyām : bhrūņ
vāraņe: al	viśabde: 1 ghus
vāsa-gatyoh: 4 ksi	visarane: 1 suc, sphata, 2 sphut
vāsa-madayoḥ : maṭh	viśeșe: 3 śis
vāse: 1 kit, 4 ksi, cil, math, vasa,	viśvāse: sramh, 2 srambh
1 vid	viṣāde: 3 sad
vikalatve: kad, kand, krad, krand,	viṣāde śaraņe gatau : 3 sad
klad, kland	visthotsarge: 1 gu, had
vikāre: śav	visarge: 1.2 sgj
vikāše: 3.4 sphut	vistāre: varņa
vikāse: phull	vistrtau: 1 tan
vikrame: śūra	vismāpane: kuha
viksepe : 2 kt	vismṛtau : sphurch, smurch vihatau : bādh, vādh
vicāre: 1 mān	vīpse: 4 lad
vicchuraņe : rūṣa vijñāne : 3 kt̄, 1 gt̄	vrmhane : sthūla
vijnāne vijnāpe ca: 1 g	vrtau: 3 kat, khatt, bhund, 1-3 vr,
vijñāpane: 1 budh	vrks, vrc, vrj, vye
vijnape: 1 gg	vrtau vrsi: 3 kat
vitsrtau : gū	vrtti-himsā-pūrtișu : tu
vitarke: 2 syam	vritau: tu
vidāre: khan, 3 dī, skhad	vrtyām gatyām ca : vlī

KAVIKALPADRUMA

vrtyām bhrtyām : bţ	vyāyāmake : 4 pr
vrtyām: tvac, bg, vgs, vg, 1.2 vrī,	<i>vrajane</i> : kańk
vlī, sthud, sphit, sphud	vraje: danv, dhanv, naks, nes,
vrddhau: av, gdh, edh, 1 daks,	ranv, rinv, rev, valg, sav, srang,
drmh, drh, pūs, pyāy, pyai,	ślang
2 mamh, 1 vamh, 2 vgdh, 2 vgh,	vraje vikāre ca : śav
śvi	vratādeše : jyo, dīkṣ
vrsi : uks, 3 kat	vrīde: 1 laj, lajj
veke: 1 vij	vrudane: majj
vege: tur, 4 śal, śval, śvall	ormanie : majj
vedane: 2.3 budh	éabtihandha · 1 dhrs
veśe: av	śaktibandhe: 1 dhrs
	śaktau: kṣamp, drāgh, dhrāgh,
vestane: pata, mur veste: 1 krt, gunth, gund, 1 gudh,	rāgh, lāgh, 1.2 śak, 1.2 sah, suh
3 mand, 1 vat, vata, 2 vand, vest,	śaktau trpi ca : suh
	śańkāyām: rek, śańk
stai, 2 hed	śańke: 1 rag
vaikalye: kunt, kunth, 2 kund,	śanair gatau : cup, phakk
sama, stama	śabdakṛtau : 1 śabd
vaikrte : dus	śabda-natyoh : nam
vaiklavya-vikalatvayoh: kad, kand,	sabdasātatye: 2 [ā-]krand
krad, krand, klad, kland	sabde: 1 am, 2 amb, u, kall, kaś,
vaiklavye: kad, kand, krad, krand,	1.2 ku, kun, kur, kai, knū, knūy,
klad, kland, sam, stam	kvan, 3 gr, 1 can, 1 can, dhvana,
vaicittye: muh	nam, 1.2 nard, ban, bran, bhan,
vaire: dvis	bhran, mā, mīm, 2 ramb, rambh,
vyakti-gati-mrakṣaṇe : 2 añj	ras, rās, rep, rebh, rai, lamb,
vyaktīkāre: 2 pac, 1 pañc	lambh, 1 van, vāś, 1.2 stan,
vyaktau: 5 añc, 2 añj	1 svan, svr, hve
vyajane : vīja	śabde sramsane ca : lamb
vyathā-mrjoh: kharj	śabdopatāpayoh : svŗ
vyathāyām : kharj	śame: dam, śam
vyathe: tud	śaye: 1 il, svap
vyavahrtau: pan	śaye gatau ksepe: 1 il
vyavahrtau stutau : pan	śarane: 3 sad
vyākulatve: 4 gup	śāṭhye: 1.2 cah, caha, mac, mañc,
vyāghāte : guḍ, ghuḍ	1 muc, 1 muñc
vyāje: vyac	śāte: kaṁs, 2 kas, śad
vyāje sambhave : vyac	śāsane: 3 śās
vyāpane: āp	śāstre: 1 sidh
vyāprtau : 2 van	śikṣaṇe : śikṣ
vyāpe: 1 ad	śite: 1.2 tij
vyapti-prinanayoh: inv	site kṣāntau ca : 2 tij
vyāpti-samhatyoh : 1.2 aks, 1 aś	śilpayoge: laś, 1 las, 1 las
vyāptau: 1.2 aks, 1 as, inv, ī, 1 vis,	sive: 2 bhand, 1 sidh
vī, vevī, śākh, ślāk	śive śāstre: 1 sidh
, aj wannanj wabbil	TOO DWOOD O' A GAMAI

sīrnau: drād, dhrād, pūy, 2 śat, sphat, sphant śīle: niś śuklādyuktau: varna śuddhi-cintayoh miśrane [ca]: 3 bhū śuddhau: nij, niñj, 3 bhū, 1.2 mrj, 1.2 sundh śuddhau bhūse ca: 2 mrj subhe: 1.2 bhand śubhe mut-prītyoś ca: 2 bhand śaithilye : katra, karta, kartra, gātra, cill, 3 śranth śoke: 2 śuc śodhane: dai, snā *śodhe* : 1-3 pū sobhe: sund (S) sosane: sunth, skand śosane gatyām: skand śosālamarthayoh : okh, drākh, dhrākh, rākh, lākh śose: okh, drākh, dhrākh, pai, rākh, 2 langh, lākh, vai, śus, sriv śose gatau : sriv śauklye: 2 kil, śvit, śvind śauklye krīde: 2 kil sauce: 2 ksal, 1 suc, sudh sauce visarane klede: 1 suc śaurye: vīra ścyuti: tip, tep, stip, step ścyuti kampe ca: tep śraddhāghāte: 2 tan, 4 van *śraddhāyām*: 2 tan, 4 van śramāyāma-śaktisu : drāgh *śrame*: drāgh śrivi: kan śrī-gati-dyutau: kan śrutau: av, 2 śru *śraisthye*: 2 varh, 1 valh ślāghane: stoma *ślāghāyām*: 1 śath ślāghe: rph, katth, 1 riph, 1 śat, √3 śal, śād ślisi: 2 kunth, kuś, kus, krunth, mil, 2 las, 2.3 lī, lpī ślisi kride : 2 las

ślisi kliśi : 2 kunth, krunth
av, pin, 1 put, 2 bud,
1.2
śvādiśahde : bukk

śvādiśabde: bukk samkuci: kūn, 1 tañc samkocane: yantr samkoce: 3 kuc, kūņa, cūņ, tañj, 1 tūn, tūna samkhyāne: gana samkhyāyām: 1 kal, kala samkhyā-rutoh: 1 kal samgakṛtau : yaj samge: meth, medh samgha-rujoh: sand samgharse: ghrs, spardh samghāte: gost, 1 ghat, damp, 2 dambh, dimp, dimbh, pūn, maks, mraks, śron, ślok, ślon samghāte rose ca : maks samghāte himse ca: 1 ghat samphe: dambh, dimbh, sand, hud, hund samcalane: ksar samcale: 1.2 ksubh samtatau: tāy, sattra samdipane: 1 crt, 2 drp samdipe: 1 chrd, 1 trp, dhiks, dhuks samdīpe klese jīve : dhiks, dhuks samdeše: 1.2 vac, 2.3 vad

sandhā-kleda-pīḍa-manthe: 1 su sandhāyām: 1 su sannidhau: nid, ned samparka-viyogayoh: 1 ric samparke: 2 piñj, 1-3 pṛc, pṛñj, 1 ric sambandhe: yaut, yaud, 2 sac, sattra, 3 samb, sāmb sambandhe samtatau: sattra sambhakti-sabdayoh: 1 van sambhaktau: 1 van, vāvṛt, 4 vṛ,

3 vrt, 1 san sambhaktau varane: vāvrt, 3 vrt sambhave: vvac

sambhṛtau: bhruḍ

samyamane: 1 prc sarpane samskāre ca: 1 mārg	
	én b
	, sun,
• • •	
samorti-samhatyoh: bhrud sarpe seke ca: 1 śik	
samvrtau: kṣad (S), guh, cīy, cīv, save: pras	
chad, chada, thud, 2 bud, bhrud, save tatau: pras	
1.2 sag, stag, sthag sahane: 1 cyu, tak	
samortau ślese : 2 lud sahane hāse : tak	
samvrtyādānayoḥ: cīy sātatyagate: at	. (0)
samvrddhau: sphāy sāde: kṣup (S), tandr (S), ma	ıţ(S),
samvidhi: nand śat	
samsabde: ktt sade mohe: tandr (S)	
samśaye: 1 kit sāde śīrņau gatau ruji: 2 śat	
samsayecchā-vāsārogye: 1 kit sāntvane: sāntva, sāma	
samsītau: 2 car sāntve: 2 cap, sām	
samsītyasamsītyoh: 2 car sāmayoge: 1.2 sāntv	
samsarge: puta, 1 mud sici: mih	
samskāre: 2 arj, 1 mārg siddhau: rādh, 1.2 sādh, 3 sid	lh
samskrte: 3 śath, śvath, śvanth, sukhakrtau: sukha	
saṭh, svaṭh sukhāpti-gati-sevāsu: 1 vā	
samskṛtau: 2 vaj, 2 vraj sukhāptau: 1 vā	
samhatau: 1.2 aks, 1 as, ud (S), sukhe: sat (S)	
kul, jat, jhat, dap, damp, dip, sūtau: 1.2 sū	
dimp, 3 dhrs, pand, pit, 1.2 pind, srpi: lakh, lankh, linkh,	vakh,
pūl, bhruḍ, must, loṣṭ, vakṣ, vaṅkh	
styai, styai seke : gad, gr, 1-3 ghr, jis,	niny,
samhatau dhvanau: pit, styai, styai nis, prs, 1 prus, 1 plus, r	ninv,
samhatau himse: 3 dhrs 2 śīk, 1.2 sīk	
sange: 1 lag, sañj āmarse ca: 2 śīk	
satatakrande: 1 [ā-]ghuṣ chādane: 3 ghṛ	
sattāyām: 4 bhū. bhāsi ca: 2 ghg	
samavāyane: uc secane: pinv, 2 mis, 1 mrs, 3	3 viș,
samādhau: 3 yuj, śīl 1 vṛṣ, sik (S)	
samāpane: uch sevana-prīti-daršane: sabhāja	
samāhrtau: skandha 1 sevane: mev, mlev, śri, 1	sac,
sambe: 1.2 sap sabhāja, 1 sev	
1 2 sevane: ŭy	
sarjane: sevāyām: 1 vā	
sarjane varjane: seve: kev, khev, gev, glev, 1	juș,
sarpaņe: 3 is, 1 ss, 1.2 dhru, 2 nakh, pev, plev, 1 bhaj, vāta, 2 se	V
pru, plu, makh, mankh, mang, skhalane: tang	
1 marg, rakh, rankh, rinkh, stambhe: 2 vas, śūr, sūr, skar	mbh,
svask, sajj, 1.2 samb, 1.2 sarb, 1.2 stambh, stubh	
sek, svang, hres stambhe himse : śūr, sūr	
sarpaņe dānekṣa-himse: 1 īṣ stavane: nū	

stuti-vistāra-śuklādyuktyukti-	smrtau : cint, 1 smr
dīpane : varņa	smrtyām : [adhi-]i
stutau: ark, 1.2 īd, rs (S), kab, kav,	syade: tūr, tvar, 1 daks
1 gā, 2 jñā, nu, paṇ, mand, varṇa,	syade vrddhau: 1 daks
2 śams, stu	syade himse ca : tūr
stutau janmani : 1 gā	syūtau : ve
stutau varņe: kab, kav	sramsane: lamb
strti-himsā-dāna-vāksu: barh, balh	srāve: 1.2 gal
strtau: kump, tuttha, barh, balh,	srutau: 1 dru, syand, sru
val, vall, 4 vas, vil, sal, 1 sg, stg	srutau gatau : 1 dru, sru
strtau calane ca: 1 sal	svane: 1.2 gaj, gañj, 1 garj, drek,
strtyām: kumb, nivāsa	dhrek, ras (S), vit, hrād, hlād
steye: kuj, khuj, cur, rant (S), runt,	svane 'śvānām : hes, hres
ruṇṭh, 1 luṇṭh, luṣ, lūṣ	svanotsāhe: drek, dhrek
sthagane: dvr	svapane: mand
sthāne: 2 sthal, sthā	svapane jādye made mode stutau
sthitau: 1 dhr, 1 sthal	gatau: mand
sthairye: gj, khad, khai, 1.2 dhru,	svapne: drā, drai, śamst, 1 śas, śī,
2 pad, bad	samst
sthairye khanana-hiṁsayoḥ : khai	svapne palāyane : drā
sthairye vadhe : khad	svāda āpane : rak, 2 rag, lak
sthaulye: tīv, nīv, pīv, vath	svāde: rak, 2 rag, lak, lih, 1 svad
snāne : majj	svāde chade: 1 svad
snāne vrudane : majj	svāpe: sas
snihi: til, 1-3 mid, mind	svāmyarthe : av
snehane: 2 snih	svidi: 2 svid
snehe: kṣviḍ, 1.2 kṣvid, parṣ,	svede: śrā, 1
1 prus, 1 plus, rasa, 1 vas, snit,	
smiṭ, 1 svid	hatau: vadh, 2 sūd, hul
snehe seka-pūrtyoś ca : 1 prus,	hatau chade : hul
1 pluș	harṣa-garvayoḥ : 1 dṛp
snehe mokșe : kșvid	harşe: 1 drp, 1 mad, 2 mud
spardhane : ţt	hasane: gaggh, ghaggh
spardhanaiśyayoḥ ghṛṇā-gatyoḥ : ˌtt	hānau: cyus, tyaj, bus
spardhe: 1 miș, hve	hāritye: parņa
sprdhe śabde : hve	hāvakrtau: cill, cull, hil
sparše: chup, paśa, paṣa	hāvakrtau šaithilye ca : cill
<i>7</i>	hāve : cuḍḍ, cudḍ
sprhi: kam, 1.2 las,	hāse: kakk, kakkh, kakh, kark (S),
sprhe: mānks	khakkh, 1 cyu, jaks, tak, has
sphūrtau : sphar, sphal, sphur,	hāse sahane: 1 cyu
sphul	himsane: 1 dāś, radh, lus (S), śţ,
sphūrtau cale: sphar, sphur	simbh, 1 sumbh, sv
sphūrtau cāle ca : sphal	himsane pāke : radh
smite: smi	himsā-jyānyoḥ : ghūr

himsāyām: rph, 1.2 kṣi, khai, ghūr, tig, tu, 1.3 nat, barh, balh, 1 riph himsāskandayoh: tig

hiṁsā-stutyoḥ : 2 śaṁs

himse: arb, 1 īs, urv, 1 ŗ, kṛṇv, 1 kṣ̄, kṣī, 1 ghat, 2 caṇ, 2 can, ciri, 2 cṛt, jiri, dim (S), tard, tuj, 1 tuñj, 1.2 tubh, turv, tūr, tṛmh, tṛd, tṛh, dhurv, 3 dhṛṣ, 1.2 nabh, 1 piñj, 2 pis, 1 puth, but, bharbh, bharv, mṛṇ, riś, 1 ruj, ruś, 2 lañj, luñj, 2 vā, śarb, śarv, śūr, 1.2 sagh, saṭṭ, sūr, sṛbh, sṛmbh, sphit, 5[ā-]-sphuṭ, sribh, hims, hiṣk

himse krtau ca: krnv himse granthe: 2 crt himse nādare ca : tṛd himse vrtyām ca : sphiṭ

hikkane : kūj, kṣīj hūtau : kruś

hutau: krus hrtyām: 2 hr hrduccāre: jap

heṣāyām : reṣ home : hu

home 'dane : hu

hnutau: 1 ghus, 1 lunț hnutau visabde: 1 ghus

hriyi: trap, naj

hlāde dīptau : cand hvṛtau : knas, nas

hvrtau bhāsane ca: knas

APPENDIX III

[Explanations of the Anubandhas used in the Kavikalpadruma.]

- A.— The final a of roots here collected in the first group (st. 15-40) is strictly not an Anubandha but is regarded as an integral part of the root. Its purpose is, inter alia, to prevent a guna or a vaddhi of the radical vowel by depriving it of its penultimate position. Thus kathayati against tādayati; gunayati against corayati etc. This a is indicated by the anubandha t. The a appearing as final in the case of roots in other groups is merely for the sake of facility of pronunciation—sukhārthah (7^a) as Vop. puts it—which includes metrical considerations also.
- $A.-\bar{a}$ nisthā-bhāvādikarma-vet (7^b) . Roots with this Anubandha though ordinarily set do not admit the union-vowel i in their past participle (passive or active); they however do it optionally when an impersonal act $(bh\bar{a}va)$, or the beginning of an action $(\bar{a}dikarman)$ is denoted by the participle. Thus from \sqrt{mid} $(ir-mid-y\bar{a}\ 203^c)$, minnam or meditam tena; praminnah or prameditah sah. In other cases we have only minna and minnavat.
- I.— ir numvān (7°). Certain roots which have a penultimate nasal are not, in the Dh. P., actually read with that nasal, but it is indicated by the Anubandha i. Thus vandate from \sqrt{vand} which is given as vad-in (204^d). This procedure is meant to distinguish this nasal coming in the concrete forms by virtue of the Anubandha i, from the other nasal which is actually read in the other set of roots, like dhvams (dhvans-uln 336^b) or srams (l- srans-una 343^b) by the fact that the former remains before a weak suffix while the latter elides. Thus vandyate, nandyate against dhvasyate, srasyate (cf. P. 6.4.24).
- Ir.—ir $v\bar{a}$ [anvān] (8^b). Roots with this Anubandha optionally form their agrist stem with a weak affix a (an). Thus from \sqrt{cyut} (cyut-ir 181^b); acyutat and also acyotīt; from \sqrt{bhid} (ndhau-bhid-ir 201^d) abhidat and abhaitsīt.
- $I.-\bar{\imath}r$ anin-nisthah (7°). Roots with the Anubandha $\bar{\imath}$ do not take the union-vowel i in their past participle (passive or active). Thus from $\sqrt{d\bar{\imath}p}$ ($d\bar{\imath}p-\bar{\imath}nya\bar{\imath}$ 232°), $d\bar{\imath}pta$ and $d\bar{\imath}ptavat$, from \sqrt{cit} ($cit-\bar{\imath}$ 180°) citta and cittavat. What distinguishes $\bar{\imath}$ from \bar{a} is that in the case of $\bar{\imath}$ the absence of the union-vowel is obligatory even when the participle denotes either a bhāva or the beginning of an action.
- U.— uh ktvā-vet (7^d) . Roots with this Anubandha take the union-vowel i optionally to form their gerundives in -tvā. Thus from \sqrt{sam} (sam-ubhirya, 255°), samitvā or sāntvā, from \sqrt{tam} (tam-uirbhya 253^{ba}),

- \bar{U} .— $\bar{u}s$ tu vetkah (7^d) . Roots with this Anubandha are vet, i.e. they take in the union-vowel i only optionally before an $\bar{a}rdhadh\bar{a}tuka$ suffix beginning with any consonant except y. Thus from \sqrt{sidh} (sidh- \bar{u} 217^d), asedh $\bar{t}t$ or asaits $\bar{t}t$, sedhisyati or setsyati; from $\sqrt{g\bar{a}h}$ (na- $g\bar{a}h$ - \bar{u} 345^o), $g\bar{a}hit\bar{a}$ or $g\bar{a}dh\bar{a}$, $g\bar{a}hisyate$ or $gh\bar{a}ksyate$.
- R and R—rh, cany ahrasvo 'tha $\bar{r}r$ vā (7^d-8^a) . Roots with the Anubandha r do not shorten their radical vowel in the aorist from the causative stem. Thus from $\sqrt{y\bar{a}c}$ (tudu- $y\bar{a}c$ - $r\bar{n}$ 107^a), ayayācat; from $\sqrt{b\bar{a}dh}$ ($b\bar{a}dh$ - $r\bar{n}$ 214^c), ababādhat. Roots with the Anubandha \bar{r} do it only optionally. Thus from $\sqrt{p\bar{i}d}$ ($p\bar{i}d$ - $r\bar{k}$ 161^c), ap $\bar{i}p\bar{i}dat$ or ap $\bar{i}p\bar{i}dat$; from $\sqrt{j\bar{i}v}$ ($j\bar{i}v$ - $a\bar{r}$ 290°), a $j\bar{i}j\bar{i}vat$ or a $j\bar{i}jivat$.
- L.— lr anvān (8^{ab}). Roots with this Anubandha form their aorist stem in the Parasmaipada with a weak suffix a (an). Thus from \sqrt{gam} (au-gam-l 252°), agamat; from \sqrt{srp} (l-srp-au 237°), asrpat. Such of the roots as are ordinarily Atmanepadins (and are here furnished with the Anubandha n) but have also the Anubandha l, form their aorist stem in this manner optionally. Thus adyutat and adyotista from \sqrt{dyut} (dyut-ln 181^d); arucat and arocista from \sqrt{ruc} (ruc-nalu 107°d). They form what is called dyut-class (13^f).
- E.— eh sici avrddhih (8bc). Roots with this Anubandha necessarily preserve their radical short a in the is-Aorist. Thus from \sqrt{kakh} (kakh-me 90c), akakhīt; from \sqrt{has} (has-e 343d), ahasīt; but from \sqrt{ran} , aranīt or arānīt; from \sqrt{kan} , akanīt or akānīt.
- AI.— air yajādiḥ (8°). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the yaj-class, i.e. they undergo Samprasāraṇa before a suffix marked with the anubandha k (P. 6.1.15). Thus from \sqrt{yaj} (yaj-aiñau 126°), ijyate iṣṭah, from \sqrt{vah} (vah-aiñau 352°), uhyate ūḍhaḥ.
- O.— or nisthātanah (8^d). Roots with this Anubandha form their past participle (passive or active) with -na instead of with -ta. Thus from \sqrt{di} (o-di-nya 52°), dīna and dīnavat; from \sqrt{li} (lī-nyao 55°), līna and līnavat.
- AU.— aur anii (8^d) . Roots with this Anubandha (all consonantal) are anii i.e. they do not admit the union-vowel i before an $\bar{a}rdhadh\bar{a}tuka$ suffix beginning with a consonant except y. Thus from \sqrt{pac} (duñauspac-a 104^b), paktā pakṣyati; from \sqrt{muc} (muc-lṣpañau 106^b), moktā mokṣyati.
- K^* and KI— kas curādih, kis tu $v\bar{a}$ (9^a). Roots with the Anubandha k belong to the tenth or the cur-class. Thus from \sqrt{tad} (tad-ak

In the case of Anubandhas consisting of consonants alone, Vop. sometimes uses only the consonant(s) (as k n k s) and sometimes the whole syllable (as ka n k s) according as it suits the metre.

159^b), $t\bar{a}dayati$; from \sqrt{varn} (varn-aka 178^b), varnayati. Those with the Anubandha ki belong to the tenth class only optionally i.e. they alternately belong to the general or the $bh\bar{u}$ -class also. Thus, from \sqrt{yuj} (yuj-ki 125^d), yojayati and yojati; from \sqrt{bukk} (bukk-aki 84^c), bukkayati and bukkati.

 $KS.-hso\ jaks\bar{a}dih\ (12^d)$. The roots with this Anubandha belong to the jaks-class (a sub-class within the 2nd or the ad-class). They behave, in some respects, like the 3rd or the hu-class, in that in the present system they drop the nasal in the 3rd pl. endings of the Parasmaipada as well as the Atmanepada (and, of course, in the present participle), and in the imperfect have us instead of an (cf. P. 7.1.4, 78: 3.4.109). Thus from \sqrt{jaks} (jaks- $akslugh\ 311^d$), $jaksati\ ajaksuh\ jaksat$ (nom. sing. of the present participle) against, e.g., $adanti\ \bar{a}dan\ adan$.

G and GI.— gah kryadir, gih pvadir api (9^b) . Roots with the Anubandha g belong to the ninth or the $kr\bar{\imath}$ -class. Thus from $\sqrt{m\bar{\imath}}$ $(m\bar{\imath}-\tilde{\imath}ag$ $54^c)$, $m\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}ti$ $m\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}te$, from \sqrt{grah} $(ga-grah-a\hat{\imath}$ $345^a)$, $grhn\bar{\imath}ati$ $grhn\bar{\imath}te$. Those with the Anubandha gi form a $p\bar{\imath}$ -class within the $kr\bar{\imath}$ -class. They shorten their radical vowel in their present stem (cf. $pv\bar{\imath}ad\bar{\imath}n\bar{\imath}m$ hrasvah P. 7.3.80). Thus from $\sqrt{p\bar{\imath}}$ $(p\bar{\imath}-\tilde{\imath}gi$ $6+^b)$, $pun\bar{\imath}ati$ $pun\bar{\imath}te$; from $\sqrt{l\bar{\imath}}$ $(l\bar{\imath}-\tilde{\imath}agi$ $65^b)$, $lun\bar{\imath}ti$ $lun\bar{\imath}te$.

 $ap\bar{u}h$ sa $lv\bar{a}dih$ (9^{be}). Roots of the above-mentioned $p\bar{u}$ -class except the root $p\bar{u}$ form again a sub-class $l\bar{u}$, which substitutes -na for -ta (in the same way as the roots with the Anubandha o) (cf. P. 8.2.44). Thus from $\sqrt{l}\bar{u}$, $l\bar{u}na$; from $\sqrt{j}y\bar{a}$ ($jy\bar{a}$ -gi 41°), $j\bar{i}na$.

- GH.— gho rudādih (9°). Roots with this Anubandha which form a rud-class admit the union-vowel i before a consonantal suffix (except one beginning with y-) even though the suffix be a sārvadhātuka one. When this suffix consists of a single consonant, this i is replaced by i or a. Thus from \sqrt{rud} (lghira-rud 204°), roditi, ruditah, arodīt or arudat; from \sqrt{svap} (svap-aughluñi 236°), svapiti, svapitah, asvapīt or asvapat.
- N.-1. nas tanvān kartari (9^{cd}). Roots with this Anubandha take tan i.e. Ātmanepada endings. Thus from \sqrt{si} (si-nlani 56^b), sete sayāna; from \sqrt{edh} (n-edh 211^b), edhate edhamāna.
- 2. $\vec{n}id$ dhalanto 'nudāttet (13^{ef}). Such of the roots with this Anubandha as end in a consonant are to be regarded as being anudāttet—i.e. a personal $s\bar{a}rvadh\bar{a}tuka$ ending after these roots becomes unaccented (cf. P. 6.1.186); in other words in these forms the root-vowel carries the accent. Thus from $\sqrt{a}s$ ($\hat{n}il$ - $\bar{a}s$ -ana 330b), $\hat{a}ste$; from $\sqrt{i}r$ (ir-nala 262a), i'rte.
- \mathfrak{J} .— jo jvalādyah (10^a). Roots with this Anubandha forming a jval- class form their agent nouns optionally with a suffix na (=a); i.e. the root-vowel is optionally lengthened on account of this suffix.

- Thus from \sqrt{jval} (jval-jma 274^d), jvala and $jv\bar{a}la$ 'burner'; from \sqrt{kas} (kas-aj 331^d), kasa and $k\bar{a}sa$.
- \tilde{N} .— [taivān] kartari \tilde{n} ātmane (9^d). Roots with this Anubandha take the Ātmanepada endings when the principal fruit, for which an action is performed, goes to the agent; otherwise it takes the Parasmaipada endings. Thus from \sqrt{yaj} (yaj· $ai\tilde{n}au$ 126^e), yajate '(the sacrificer) performs a sacrifice (for himself)' but yajati '(the priest) performs a sacrifice (for the yajamana)'; from $\sqrt{c}i$ (ci-n-ci- \tilde{n} 48^b), cinute 'collects (for himself)' but cinoti 'collects (for others)'.
- \widetilde{NI} .— \widetilde{nir} adya-ktah (10^a). Past passive participles of roots with this Anubandha are not restricted to the past tense, but denote an action or a state belonging to the present time also. Thus from $\sqrt{bh\bar{\imath}}$ (\widetilde{ni} - $bh\bar{\imath}$ -li 54^a), $bh\bar{\imath}$ ta 'afraid'; from \sqrt{dhrs} (\widetilde{ni} -dhrs- $a\bar{\imath}$ 315°), dhrs- $a\bar{\imath}$ 'bold'.
- TU.— tuh $s\bar{a}thuh$ (10^b) . Roots with this Anubandha form an abstract noun with the suffix -athu. Thus from \sqrt{svi} $(tvaio-svi-ir\ 49^c)$, svayathu; from \sqrt{vep} $(tvaio-svi-ir\ 49^c)$, vepathu.
- DU.— dus trimagyutah (10^b). Roots with this Anubandha form adjectives in -trima in the sense of 'made or produced by' (cf. P. 3.3.88; 4.4.20). Thus from \sqrt{bhr} (tudu-bhr- \tilde{n} 69^a), bhrtrima; from \sqrt{vap} (dvai-vap-au \tilde{n} 236^a), uptrima.
- N.— nah phaṇādih (10°). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the phaṇ-class, i.e. they optionally contract their root and reduplication together, having e as its vowel in the weak forms of the perfect tense (cf. P. 6.4.125). Thus from \sqrt{phan} (phaṇ an 176°), paphaṇatuh and pheṇatuh; from \sqrt{roj} (roj-rṇṇa 127°), rarājatuh and rejatuh.
- T.— tas tv adantah (10°). Roots with this Anubandha are regarded as ending in a. For the purpose of this a, see under A above.
- D— das tanādih (10^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the eighth or the tan-class. Thus from \sqrt{kr} (kr-ñdadu 66^e), karoti kurute; from \sqrt{van} (van-duna 223^{ab}), vanute.
- DH.— dh rudhādikaḥ (10^d) . Roots with this Anubandha belong to the seventh or the rudh class. Thus from \sqrt{ric} (ric-irñadhau 107^c), rinakti rinkte; from $\sqrt{bhañj}$ (bhanj-odhau 124^d), bhanakti.
- N.- naḥ svādiḥ (11^a). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the fifth or the su-class. Thus from \sqrt{hi} (hi-n 50^b), hinoti; from \sqrt{si} (si-nañ 49^c), sinoti sinute.
- $P.-po\ muc\bar{a}dih\ (11^a)$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the muc-class (a sub-class within the tud-class) i.e. they insert a nasal (adapted in character to the following consonant) in their present stem (cf. P. 7.1.59). Thus from $\sqrt{muc\ (muc-lspañau\ 106^b)}$, $muñcati\ muñcate$

but numoca numuce; from \sqrt{lip} ($\tilde{n}i$ -lip-auśpaña 234^d), limpati, -te but lilepa lilipe.

 $BH.-bha! \, sam\bar{a}di! \, (11^b)$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the sam-class (a sub-class within the div-class), i.e. they lengthen their radical vowel a in their present stem (cf. P. 7.3.74). Thus from \sqrt{sam} (sam-ubhirya 255°), $s\bar{a}myati$; from \sqrt{tam} (tam-uirbhya 253 bc), $t\bar{a}myati$.

M and MI—mo nicinnamoh dīrgho $v\bar{a}$, nici hrasvah; mir $v\bar{a}$ (11^b-11^d) . Roots with the Anubandha m do not lengthen their penultimate radical vowel a in the causative stem. Thus from \sqrt{ghat} (ghataṣnam 136^{bc}), ghatayati; from \sqrt{vyath} (vyath-aṣmana 189^b), vyathayati. They however do so optionally in the 3 sing. aorist passive and the gerundive in am from the causative stem. Thus aghati and aghāti, ghatam ghatam and ghātam ghātam; avyathi and avyāthi, vyatham vyatham and vyātham vyātham.

Roots with the Anubandha mi preserve their penultimate a only optionally in the causative stem. Thus from \sqrt{phan} (phan-amin 176^b), phanayati and phānayati.

- Y.— $div\bar{a}dyo\ y\ (11^d)$. Roots with the Anubandha y belong to the fourth or the div-class. Thus from $\sqrt{nrt}\ (nrt-ya\ 182^a)$, nrtyati; from $\sqrt{pus}\ (l_p-pus-yau\ 317^a)$, pusyati.
- R.— ra vaidihah (12^d). Roots with this Anubandha, like ghr (ghr-rli 66^d), hi (r-hi-li 47^b), ciri (r-ciri-n 48^b), dru (r-dru-n 59^c), mostly belonging either to the third or to the fifth class, are restricted to the Vedic use.
- L.— l adādikah (11^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the second or the ad-class. Thus from $\sqrt{s\bar{\imath}}$ ($s\bar{\imath}$ -nla $\bar{\imath}$ i 56^{b}), sete; from $\sqrt{y\bar{a}}$
- $LI.-lir\ hv\bar{a}dih\ (12^a)$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the third or the hu-class. Thus from $\sqrt{d\bar{a}}\ (du-d\bar{a}-\bar{n}li\ 42^d)$, $dad\bar{a}ti\ datte$; from $\sqrt{bh\bar{i}}\ (\bar{n}i-bh\bar{i}\ li\ 54^a)$, bibheti.
- LU.— luḥ svapādis ca (12a). Roots with this Anubandha, which form a svap-class within the ad-class, optionally accent their radical vowel before a sārvadhātuka vowel ending. Thus from \svap (svap-aughluūi 236c), svápanti or svapánti; from \svas (śvas-ghalu 341c), śvásanti or śvasánti.
- $V.-vo\ vrt\bar{a}di^{l}(12^{b})$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the vrt-class (a sub-class within the $bh\bar{u}$ -class) i.e. though ordinarily \bar{A} tmanepadins, they take Parasmaipada endings also in the first future, conditional and desiderative (cf. P. 1.3.72). Thus from \sqrt{vrt} (vrt-nuvl 183^d), vartate, vavrte, but vartisyate or vartsyati, vivartisate or vivrtsati avartisyata or avartsyat.

Further, as vrt-class is also included in the dyut-class, these roots optionally take the Parasmaipada endings in the aorist also. Thus avartista or avrtat.

S and $SI.- \acute{s}$ tudādikaḥ, \acute{s} iḥ kuṭādi \acute{s} ca (12^{bc}) . Roots with the Anubandha \acute{s} belong to the sixth or the tud-class. Thus from $\checkmark vi\acute{s}$ (\acute{s} au-vi \acute{s} 304 \acute{a}^b), $vi\acute{s}$ ati; from $\checkmark mg\acute{s}$ ($mg\acute{s}$ -a \acute{s} au 303 \acute{b}), $mg\acute{s}$ ati.

Roots with the Anubandha si form a kut-class within the tud-class. The root-vowel in the case of these roots does not undergo any strengthening—unless the following suffix happens to be such as generally causes a vrddhi strengthening of the stem (a ñit or nit affix in the Pāṇinian terminology, cf. P. 1.2.1). Thus from \sqrt{hut} (kut-si 134°), kuṭiṣyati akuṭīt etc.; from \sqrt{sphur} (sphur-si 269°), sphuriṣyati asphurīt etc.

Besides the above Anubandhas, Vop. has dispensed with two more of them by enumerating all the roots belonging to two more classes, viz. the $k\bar{r}$ -class and the muh-class (13^{abc}). Roots belonging to the $k\bar{r}$ -class (included in the tud-class) admit the union-vowel i in the desiderative (cf. P. 7.2.75). Thus from $\sqrt{k\bar{r}}$ ($k\bar{r}$ - \hat{s} - 71^b), cikarişati; from \sqrt{prach} (113^b), pipzcchişati. —The muh-class is characterised by a change of the final consonant (h or \hat{s}) of the root into a guttural, along with the usual change into a cerebral, in certain forms. Thus from \sqrt{muh} , $mogdh\bar{a}$ or $modh\bar{a}$; from $\sqrt{na\hat{s}}$, nat or nab 'disappearance'.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Page 1, St. 2-3: These two stanzas are important in that in the list of authors, whose works Vopadeva says he first studied, occur the names of Indra, Kāśakṛtsna and Āpiśali. As is well known the works of these authors are no more extant and it is rather curious that these works which are thus attested to be extant in the thirteenth century should now have been lost beyond all recovery. By the grammar of Indra we are probably to understand the Katantra grammar which is generally believed to belong to the Aindra school. This supposition seems to find additional support from the fact that the author of such an important school as Kātantra is otherwise conspicuous by absence in the list of आदिशाब्दिकs.—As regards Kāśakṛtsna, known so far only from stray references to him, there is a difference of opinion as to whether he is anterior or posterior to Pānini. Recently the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute of Poona has published a Dhatupātha called Kāśakrtsna-śabdakalāpa Dhātupātha. An examination of its contents clearly shows that the Dhatupatha, as it is, is a post-Paninian work, indeed a much later one. It has very strong affinities with the Kātantra Dhātupātha and is, to all intents and purposes, a version of the Kātantra Dhātupātha which has undergone other heterogeneous influences. For some aspects of the Kāśakrtsna grammar proper, i.e. the Sūtrapātha, the reader is referred to the Editor's paper 'A Glimbse into the Kāsakṛtsna School of Sanskrit Grammar' read at the seventeenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Ahmedabad.-Bv Amara we are evidently to understand the great lexicographer Amarasimha. He is not known, however, to have written a grammar as such. That he must have been thoroughly versed in grammar is evident from the contents of the Amarakośa-indeed he is said to be 'the arch-thief who stole the entire Mahabhasya' (अमर्शिहो हि पापीयान् सर्व भाष्यमच्चुरत्।).

```
Page 2, St. 6ab, Crit. App., L. 1: for Cv read Cv:
Page 13, St. 76d, Crit. App., last line: for देप read देप
Page 21, St. 130b, Crit. App., L. 9: for ताले। read ताले:
Page 23, St. 143<sup>a</sup>, Text: for
                                         read 西雅-
Page 28, St. 171a, Text: for
                                 ऋण-जद् read
                                               ऋग्-ज़द्
Page 29, St. 181<sup>c</sup>, Text: for
                                 ज्यत-
                                               ज्युत्-
Page 31, St. 1916, Text: for
                                 अर्द-ज
                                         read अर्द-ञ्
Page 43, St. 266<sup>c</sup>, Text: for
                                         read
                                               तूर-
                                 तुर्-
Page 44, St. 270<sup>d</sup>, Text: for
                                         read
                                               नुदौ
Page 45, St. 276<sup>a</sup>, Text: for
                                         read
                                 तुल्
                                               तूल्र्
Page 45, St. 282b, Text: for
                                 शल-ञ्
                                         read
                                               शर-ज
Page 48, St. 299b, Text: for कृशिर
                                         read कृशिर
```

Page 55, St. 344^d , Text: The reading ne-reag-violates the author's own principle of reading all the roots with the same spelling together, since \sqrt{glah} comes between $\sqrt{1}$ grah read here and the $\sqrt{2}$ grah read in 345^a . But all the MSS, read so.

Page 58, St. 361°, Text: तेने, 'was composed', 3rd sing. perf. passive of \sqrt{tan} . Incidentally, the use of this word betrays the influence excercised by the $Bh\bar{a}gavata$ on the author, since the word occurs (although in an active sense), in the very first stanza of the $Bh\bar{a}gavata$.

Page 58, post-colophon entries: The English dates, corresponding to the various Samvat dates on which the different MSS. were copied, are:

D₁: संवत् १४९४, माघ गदि ११ = February 2, 1438 A.D.
D₂: संवत् १६०८, आषाद बुद्धिः = June 11, 1551 A.D.
D₃: संवत् १६४४, फाल्गुनसुद्धिः = February 29, 1588 A.D.

D₅: संवत् १७८८, आश्विनविद सोमवती [अमावास्या] = October 19, 1731 A.D.